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ADELMAN, NITZE 'TRICKS' WILL NOT 'DELUDE' ANYONE

PM201501 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 18 Dec 83 p 3

[Igor Makurin "Commentator's Opinion": "Soft Soap and Dirty Tricks"]

[Text] K. Adelman, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, has held a press conference in New York's foreign journalists' center. Not skimping on oratory, he strove to persuade the gathered newsmen that the blame for wrecking the talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe allegedly lies with the Soviet Union and to prove the unprovable -- that the United States allegedly conducted a "serious dialogue" right from the start. True, Kenneth Adelman did not wish to recall that he himself in an interview with the NEW YORK DAILY NEWS once termed the Geneva talks a "fiction" and asserted that they were being held purely to "soothe West European public opinion." Now he has suddenly changed his tune, repeatedly harping on the U.S. "sincere readiness" to return to the negotiating table at any moment.

A day earlier the same ardent speeches were carried within the walls of the Washington foreign journalists' center, where P. Nitze, head of the U.S. delegation at the Geneva talks, was speaking. Like his boss, Nitze bent over backward to give the impression that nothing special had happened in West Europe despite the siting of U.S. Pershing and cruise missiles that has begun.

But these tricks are hardly likely to delude anyone, for the deployment of first-strike nuclear weapons that has begun on the European Continent has resulted in a fundamental change in the military-strategic situation in Europe and has smashed the approximate equilibrium of forces that existed here.

It is no accident that the steps taken by the Reagan administration to turn the West European countries into U.S. nuclear hostages have aroused a genuine storm of indignation in these countries. Numerous protest demonstrations against Washington's nuclear lunacy are currently being held in Mutlangen and Hausen, Dortmund and Duisburg, London and Greenham Common, and Sigonella and Comiso.

Concerned by the scale of the antiwar demonstrations the White House decided to take steps to "pacify" the European public. This is why ranking U.S envoys have been making frequent trips to the Old World and why numerous reassuring statements from official Washington have started appearing. But the peoples of Europe and the whole planet are hardly likely to be soothed by the soft soap of those whose dirty tricks are pushing the world into the abyss of a nuclear catastrophe.

BLOC COUNTRIES DISCUSS NONALIGNED MOVEMENT

PM201033 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Dec 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Important Peace Factor"]

[Text] Topical problems of the Nonaligned Movement and its place and role in contemporary international relations were the theme of a scientific conference which finished in Moscow 15 December. Scholars in the field of economics and the history of international relations and specialists on political questions from Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, and Czechoslovakia took part in it.

Speakers emphasized that the Nonaligned Movement is an important factor for peace and stability. The principles of peaceful coexistence must be implemented, speakers noted, for the countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America to overcome their economic backwardness. The problem of freeing resources spent on military needs and using them to developing the liberated countries is enormously significant in this respect. It was noted that the pursuit by the developing countries of a policy of strengthening their alliance with world socialism provides an opportunity for resolving their urgent tasks.

CEMA CHEMICAL INDUSTRY PANEL MEETS IN HUNGARY

PM201154 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 51, Dec 83 (Signed to Press 12 Dec 83) p 22

[TASS report under general heading: "In CEMA Commissions"]

[Text] A routine session of the CEMA Standing Commission for Cooperation in the Field of the Chemical Industry has been held in Balatonszepezd (Hungary). Taking part were delegations from Bulgaria, Hungary, the SRV, the GDR, Cuba, Poland, Romania, the USSR, and the CSSR and an SFRY delegation. Representatives of a number of international organizations were present.

The commission discussed tasks in the field of the chemical, pulp and paper, and microbiological industry stemming from the decisions made at the 37th CEMA and examined questions of coordinating plans for these sectors' development in 1986 through 1990. It approved proposals for drafting additional measures connected with the assimilation of the production of chemical materials in the CEMA countries in quantities meeting their economic requirements.

Those taking part in the session discussed the fulfillment of tasks for the rational use of fuel and energy and raw material resources and the implementation of agreements on cooperation in the field of the chemical industry. The commission examined other questions. Corresponding resolutions were adopted.

NATO BRUSSELS DECLARATION ON TALKS 'HYPOCRITICAL'

LD210653 Moscow World Service in English 2110 GMT 20 Dec 83

[Nikolay Borin commentary]

[Text] The Pentagon plans to deploy cruise missiles in Japan, Turkey, and Norway. Our observer Nikolay Borin comments.

Among the countries mentioned by THE SUNDAY TIMES with reference to the U.S. Defense Department, there are Turkey, Japan, and Norway. It is easy to see that those are the countries that are close to the territory of the Soviet Union. These cruise missiles, both land- and sea-based, are called upon to (?form) an arc of tension around the territory of the Soviet Union, from the Pacific to the Baltic Sea, and those plans are not only being worked out, they are put into practice.

In the light of all that, NATO's Brussels declaration looks extremely hypocritical. In words, that declaration speaks about a desire to conduct an open and comprehensive dialogue with the Russians for the benefit of mankind. As for the report of THE SUNDAY TIMES, there was nothing really sensational about it. The American press has long been (?publishing) a Pentagon-inspired article about the need to deploy cruise missiles in Japan and northern Europe. Besides, the Americans produced three times more cruise missiles and Pershings than it is planned to site in Western Europe. Perhaps that too was done to show their goodwill.

But speaking about goodwill seriously, one should recall that when working out the SALT II treaty, the Soviet Union offered the Americans to renounce the production of cruise missiles on a mutual basis. And the Soviet Union stressed that the cruise missiles being first-strike weapons cannot practically be brought under control. The United States, however, refused to assume any bilateral commitment.

THE SUNDAY TIMES in its article said that the cruise missiles which the Pentagon planned to deploy in Japan, Turkey, and Norway would be equipped with non-nuclear warheads. Replying to that, the Soviet side made it clear that the country at which the cruise missiles will be targeted will be compelled to regard each of them as carrying a nuclear warhead. Incidentally, the paper itself said that the launchers will be fit also for nuclear missiles. So the arc of tension which the United States with the help of its NATO allies is building around the Soviet Union is at the same time a dangerous arc of instability. One only has to recall the provocation in the Far East, when a passenger airliner was used for a spy mission to see that the cruise missiles, which like a chameleon can turn from a non-nuclear into a nuclear missile, is an ideal weapon for provocations. And those provocations can be very dangerous for peace.

That is how the latest attempts of the United States to act in the spirit of the Brussels declaration look like. And that declaration was described by the general secretary of the alliance, Luns, as expressing NATO's goodwill to the maximum.

ICAO CONCLUSIONS ON KAL INCIDENT QUESTIONED

LD151609 Moscow World Service in English 1810 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] The International Civil Aviation Organization issued a report on Tuesday saying that it was puzzling why South Korean Flight 007 had strayed so far off course on 1 September. At the same time, the 33-member council decided to put off until 23 January its consideration of the staff report on the crash. Pavel Kuznetsov of our staff makes this comment:

The ICAO report said in part, and I quote: The investigative effort was compelled to proceed on the basis of limited hard facts, circumstantial evidence, assumptions, and calculations, unquote. Despite this candid admission, the ICAO report rules out a deliberate violation of Soviet airspace for spying. Instead, it suggests lack of alertness and attentiveness on the part of the entire crew, and attributes the deviation from the assigned flight path to an error in feeding the wrong heading into the on-board computer.

Now, consider the following situation: A flight from Paris to London lands in Vienna or Berlin. Should an investigation conclude that the reason for the deviation was lack of alertness on the part of the crew they would be most certainly disciplined. But South Korean Flight 007 was not over Vienna but key Soviet military installations, that is, over the zones that are marked on all maps as danger areas. How can anyone conclude on the basis of circumstantial evidence and assumptions, as the ICAO report does, that it was not a spy mission? All the more so since the jumbo's crew were a former colonel and lieutenant-colonel with the South Korean Air Force, and not green cadets on their first solo flight. What can be more puzzling, or better said mysterious, when former senior Air Force officers display a total lack of alertness when flying over danger [as heard] military zones.

The report does not mention another curious thing: the presence of an American intelligence-gathering RC-135 plane in the area. What is more, according to Soviet sources, the plane came close to the South Korean jet and at one time even crossed paths with it. At a news conference in Moscow on 9 September, the flight paths of both the Boeing and the RC-135 were displayed on a huge chart. Air Force Marshal Kirsanov told the newspaper PRAVDA that when Flight 007 entered Soviet airspace, air defenses were put on alert and their electronic activities were stepped up. They were obviously monitored by the RC-135, (?a) spy satellite of the Ferret-D type whose three orbits had been synchronized with the flight of Flight 007, and other facilities. While all this was taking place over sensitive military installations -- in fact, Soviet strategic bases -- the crew of the South Korean jumbo-jet displayed a lack of alertness and attentiveness by not reporting passing over a number of checkpoints, not communicating with Soviet interceptors and not seeing 120 warning shells fired along its path by a Soviet fighter.

If all this information unveiled by the Soviet Union is not hard facts, it could be used as at least circumstantial evidence and assumptions on which the ICAO report is said to be based.

UN ADOPTS RESOLUTIONS ON ARMS RACE, MIDEAST

U.S. Opposes Antiwar Declarations

LD160053 Moscow TASS in English 2359 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] New York December 16 TASS -- The United Nations has adopted on the initiative of the Soviet Union a declaration denouncing nuclear war as the most heinous crime against peoples. This historic declaration outlaws any plans to unleash war with the use of the most terrible weapons of annihilation. The United Nations actually proclaimed such plans as incompatible with norms of international law.

Nuclear war is condemned in the document as contradicting human conscience and reason, as violating the basic human right -- the right to life. It says about impossibility to limit the baneful consequences of nuclear war, should it break out. There can be no winners in nuclear war. The United Nations denounced the development, advancement, proliferation and propaganda of political and military doctrines, as well as concepts designed to justify the "legitimacy" of the first use of nuclear weapons and "admissibility" of starting nuclear war in general.

The debate on the draft declaration at the United Nations showed that its message corresponds to the most profound aspirations of billions of people who are alarmed by the mounting threat of nuclear catastrophe. The declaration was backed at the United Nations by all countries of the socialist community and the absolute majority of non-aligned nations, including the largest of them -- India, Indonesia, Nigeria, Ethiopia, Angola, Algeria, Mexico, Brazil and Argentina.

The United States and its allies in the North Atlantic bloc stuck to an opposite position by voting against the declaration.

The United Nations extended just as broad support for another peace initiative of the Soviet Union -- the proposal on freezing nuclear arsenals and thus stopping the nuclear arms race.

A resolution on this issue urges all nuclear states to stop the buildup of all components of nuclear arsenals, including all types of nuclear weapon delivery vehicles and all types of nuclear munitions, as well as not to deploy nuclear armanents of new types and kinds.

The call for a moratorium on all tests of nuclear munitions and on the testing of new kinds and types of their delivery vehicles and for an end to the production of fissionable materials for purposes of producing nuclear munitions, contained in the document, is of a cardinal character.

By advancing this initiative, as noted during debate at the first committee of the U.N. General Assembly, the USSR demonstrated to the entire world once again that it is prepared for most resolute measures to curb the nuclear arms race both in quantitative and qualitative respects. Out of all major nuclear powers, only the Soviet Union holds on the issue a position that fully corresponds to the demands of the mass public peace movement, one of whose slogans is a call for a nuclear freeze.

A resolution against the transformation of outer space into a new arena of the arms race, adopted by the General Assembly, pursues an exclusively important aim. This document, co-authored by the socialist and non-aligned nations, stresses the importance of keeping outer space for exploration only for peaceful purposes.

The stand of the United States and its major NATO allies was opposite to that of the absolute majority of U.N. member states on the initiatives advanced by the Soviet Union and on other proposals on curbing the nuclear arms race. Contrary to the calls of that majority and demands of its own people, the U.S. Administration is not going to give up its "right" to escalate the race of nuclear armaments, rejecting any ideas on its limitation as an obstacle in the way of implementing its plans of nuclear superarmament.

How far Washington goes in its imperial disregard for the opinion of other nations and in the reckless course towards instigating the nuclear arms race in all directions is evidenced by the fact that the United States rejected 14, approved only one and abstained from voting on two resolutions out of 17 major resolutions on questions of nuclear disarmament. On several occasions, the U.S. representative was the only one who voted against disarmament resolutions.

More on Declarations

LD191214 Moscow TASS in English 1144 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] Moscow December 19 TASS -- TASS commentator Vladimir Matyash writes: The 38th session of the UN General Assembly is drawing to a close in New York.

It has shown that despite the complexity of the international situation, despite escalated activities by militarists and reactionaries and despite their drive to accelerate the unbridled arms race even further, most states are in favour of strengthening peace and continuing and enhancing detente and against allowing a thermonuclear catastrophe. This is the main result of the session, which has been achieved thanks to the consistent and principled policy of the CPSU and the Soviet Government to consolidate peace throughout the world.

The delegates to the Assembly have been very impressed by the statement by Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, that "the Soviet Union is convinced that peace can be strengthened and the security of peoples guaranteed not by way of building up and inventing ever new types of armaments but, on the contary, by way of reducing the existing armaments to immeasurably lower levels."

The decisive role in ensuring fruitful work by the Assembly has been played by the new, important initiatives of the Soviet Union to reduce the risk of war and curb the nuclear missile race. The Assembly has backed by an absolute majority of votes the new Soviet proposal for condemning nuclear war, which was included in the session's agenda.

In its adopted declaration called "Condemnation of Nuclear War" the United Nations "resolutely, unconditionally and for all time" condemned nuclear war "as the monstous crime against peoples and as a violation of the foremost human right -- the right to life". The Assembly has also passed a Soviet-sponsored resolution headed "Nuclear Weapons Freeze", urging all nuclear-weapon states to cease, under appropriate verification, the build-up of all components of nuclear arsenals, including all kinds of nuclear weapon delivery systems and all kinds of nuclear weapons, not to deploy nuclear weapons of new kinds and types, to establish a moratorium on all tests of nuclear weapons and on tests of new kinds and types of their delivery systems, and to stop the production of fissionable materials for the purpose of creating nuclear weapons.

The Soviet proposal for concluding a treaty on the prohibition of the use of force in space and from space against the earth has also met with broad and wholehearted support at the Assembly. The matter is that Washington has of late been gripped by a "space wars fever" and that President Reagan, ignoring the already big nuclear threat overhanging mankind, has given his go-ahead for research into developing space-based anti-missile systems.

The Assembly has also expressed support to a number of other Soviet initiatives, including the one which confirms the USSR's pledge not to make first use of nuclear weapons and the one for concluding a treaty on the general and complete prohibition of nuclear weapons tests.

The imperialist forces have made every effort to undermine the Assembly's prestige and justify their policy of exacerbating the international situation and indulged in rude attacks on the policy of detente and on the USSR's important peace initiatives. But they have in effect found themselves in isolation.

In its decisions, which have been adopted by a majority of votes, the Assembly called for every essential step to prevent a further slackening or disruption of the process of detente. Many speakers have pointed out the dangers of the deployment of American Pershing-28 and cruise missiles in Europe.

During the discussion of many issues there was in action a front of solidarity between the socialist and non-aligned countries, opposing the aggressive forces of imperialism.

Thus, the Assembly has supported the idea of convening an international peace conference on the Middle East with the participation of all sides concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization. The session has strongly condemned the annexationist policy of Tel Aviv, which is conducted with the direct support of Washington, and demanded the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all occupied Arab territories. On the whole the work of the 38th session of the General Assembly has vividly demonstrated the resolution of a vast majority of states to continue doing everything to remove the threat of war and preserve peace for the present and succeeding generations.

Security Guarantees Supported

LD200951 Moscow TASS in English 0918 GMT 20 Dec 83

[Text] New York December 20 TASS -- TASS correspondent V. Vasilets reports: The Soviet Union's proposal to consolidate the international legal guarantees of security of all nations of the world has won extensive support at the 38th session of the U.N. General Assembly.

A total of 119 countries voted in favour of a resolution stressing the need strictly to abide by the principle of non-use of force in international relations. It said that the special committee dealing with this question in the U.N. framework should continue its work to elaborate in the near future a world treaty on non-use of force in international relations. The idea of concluding such a treaty was put forward by the Soviet Union which is, like many other countries, concerned about attempts by imperialist forces, first of all by the United States, to almost legalize "big stick" policy. The Soviet delegation tabled a corresponding draft resolution for consideration by the United Nations.

Representatives of many states persistently emphasized in the course of a discussion that it is especially important to lend a legal nature to the principle of non-use of force now that world tension has increased sharply. It is known well that the Reagan administration's first, and often the only, reaction to international crises is the dispatch of a carrier-based group to the area of the conflict. It is with this practice that the raising of the American interventionist "Rapid Deployment Force" -- imperialism's mailed fist to suppress popular struggle for independence, was connected.

Speakers said in their speeches that the Soviet Union's pledge not to make first use of nuclear weapons became a real contribution to consolidating the principle of non-use of force. But, they pointed out, the members of the NATO bloc refuse to follow suit.

A total of 15 states voted against the resolution. They included mostly NATO states and such American allies as Israel and Japan. United Nations efforts to enhance international security and develop relations of trust among nations are clearly unacceptable to them because they are regarded by them, first of all by the United States, as an impediment to their aggressive policy of interventionism.

Mideast Peace Conference Urged

LD201056 Moscow TASS in English 0833 GMT 20 Dec 83

[Text] New York December 20 TASS -- The U.N. General Assembly has reiterated its call for convening an international peace conference on the Middle East under the U.N. aegis and approved also a number of other Middle East resolutions, condemning U.S. diplomatic support for Israel at the United Nations Organization. The resolutions declare the USA responsible for actions fraught with a further heightening of tension in the region.

The Assembly has reaffirmed that the Israeli annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights in December 1982 after Tel Aviv adopted a decision to introduce its jurisdiction and administration in that captured territory is unlawful and constitutes an act of aggression.

The USA, which concluded a strategic alliance with Israel, has refused to support the resolutions aimed at establishing peace in that region.

The speech by American Congressman Stephan Solarz, who claimed that the U.N. resolutions on the Middle East are an obstacle to the peaceful process in that region, arose indignation among the delegates. At the same time Stephen Solarz was again trying to force the Camp David deal on the international community and lauding to the skies the latest "accords" between Washington and Tel Aviv.

Syria harbours no illusion as regards the real aims of the USA in the Middle East, said Syrian representative Faruq Adhami. In an attempt to impose its hegemony, Washington invariably sides with its "strategic partner" -- Israel and against the victims of aggression -- the Arab states. The Syrian delegate expressed special concern over the widening direct U.S. interference in the Middle East.

Resolution Condemns Terrorism

LD201521 Moscow TASS in English 1505 GMT 20 Dec 83

[Text] Moscow December 20 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes: The U.N. General Assembly has strongly condemned international terrorism. A resolution adopted at the plenary meeting of its 38th session demands an end to engineering, instigation of and, assistance or participation in civil disorder or acts of terrorism in foreign countries.

The call by the community of nations for an end to terrorism is particularly topical now that the imperialist circles of the USA obsessed with insatiable hegemonistic ambitions continue placing stake on force, on the big stick, striving to force their diktat, at all costs, on sovereign countries and peoples. Whatever region of the world one may look at, everywhere Washington is shamelessly flouting the U.N. Charter and the basic norms of international law, and is trying to interfere crudely in the affairs of other stances.

It is precisely the present Washington administration, which has unleashed and is continuing its undeclared war against sovereign Afghanistan, is trying to put Nicaragua on its knees and is threatening revolutionary Cuba. It is precisely the USA which launched a high-handed aggression against Grenada, that caused an outbreak of indignation all over the world. Today it is Grenada, and tomorrow it can be any other country, Bolivia's representative, who heads the Standing Committee of the Organization of American States, said from the U.N. rostrum.

This is the way things really happen: Hardly has the U.N. wound up the debate on the U.S. bandit attack against Grenada, as it has learnt about the fresh crimes perpetrated by American and Israeli military on the soil of long suffering Lebanon. The essence, the core of the present day Middle East developments is that while earlier Washington's policy was expressed in that region in the political and military economic support for Israel and its aggressive line, nowadays the USA has openly embarked on the path of direct interference, on the path of brigand adventures against the Arabs launched jointly with Israel.

According even to American data, over the period from 1946 to 1975 alone, the United States 215 times directly or indirectly used force or threatened military interference against other states.

According to the American U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT magazine, from 1961 to 1976 alone the CIA carried out nearly 900 terrorist operations against prominent political and public figures and whole governments! But while earlier Washington invented at least some pretext for an intervention against sovereign states, if the CIA's subversive activities were at least camouflaged and attempts were even made at whitewashing it, nowadays masks have been, in actual fact, thrown off. From the viewpoint of the Reagan team, any regime which does not meet the American standards, can be overthrown, any country can become a target of invasion by the notorious Rapid Deployment Force. Armed intervention, economic pressure and propagandist aggression are all used to ensure the attainment of hegemonistic aggressive aims.

In other words, banditism and terrorism have been institutionalised in Washington now. Acts of sabotage, provocations and propaganda war are characteristic features of the present American Administration which pharisaically talks of its "adherence" to the principles of freedom, democracy and human rights. Hence so topical on this day is the call issued by the United Nations Organization for putting an end to international terrorism. The peoples of the world are resolutely rejecting Washington's imperialist diktat!

Resolution on Diplomatic Safety

LD201053 Moscow TASS in English 0838 GMT 20 Dec 83

[Text] New York December 20 TASS -- Delegates to the 38th session of the United Nations General Assembly have denounced acts of violence with regard to foreign embassies and diplomatic missions. They approved a resolution on effective measures for ensuring the safety, security and protection of missions, consulates and foreign representatives, expressing profound concern over the grave threat posed by such actions to normal international relations.

Participants in the debates held prior to the adoption of the resolution stressed that increasingly more attacks on diplomats and foreign missions occur in many countries in recent years. Norms of diplomatic immunity are violated most seriously in the United States which disregards its commitments on ensuring the security of foreign and U.N. missions, and their employees.

Delegates cited ample evidence of criminal actions committed in the United States against foreign missions and diplomats. Vandalism, bandit attacks and threats against these missions are carried out with knowledge of American authorities and bear the hallmark of a well-orchestrated campaign directed primarily against socialist states and developing nations whose independent foreign policy line irritates Washington.

There is a clause in the resolution which is addressed directly to the United States administration. The U.N. General Assembly urges states to observe and implement principles and norms of international law and, specifically, to adopt all necessary measures in accordance with their commitments on ensuring effectively the safety, security and protection of all missions. It demands a ban on the unlawful activity of persons, groups and organisations which provoke, organise or carry out acts of violence directed against foreign diplomatic missions.

Session Debates, Resolutions Reviewed

LD201107 Moscow TASS in English 1040 GMT 20 Dec 83

[Text] New York December 20 TASS -- The 38th session of the United Nations General Assembly is completing its work today. It adopted decisions on nearly 140 major problems of international life that were included in the agenda of this influential world forum.

Problems of preventing a nuclear catastrophe and curbing the nuclear arms race were the main subject of the session. Official representatives of the overwhelming majority of U.N. member states expressed profound concern over the fate of the human civilisation in face of the terrible and ever mounting threat of nuclear annihilation.

Naturally, disarmament issues were in the focus of the session's work, with the tone of debate and character of the decisions adopted being largely determined by the proposals submitted for consideration to the United Nations by the Soviet Union.

These Soviet initiatives were approved by the overwhelming majority of U.N. member countries. Only the United States and its NATO bloc allies voted against them.

The session showed once again that the U.S. Administration does not deem it necessary to restrain the nuclear arms race. This is evidenced by the following fact: The United States voted at the U.N. against 14 out of 17 major resolutions on nuclear disarmament, backing only one and abstaining from voting on two others.

If some states at the United Nations did have any doubts as to whence the nuclear threat, this session of the U.N. General Assembly dispelled all the doubts.

The session's participants discussed also the situation in Central America, unequivocally indicating that U.S. brazen interference in the affairs of sovereign nations is the source of tension in the region. It was noted during debate that there are no subversive and dirty methods which Washington would not use in its actions in Central America.

The session adopted several important decisions on the Middle East and southern Africa, reaffirming its support for national liberation movements in those regions and rejecting the policy of aggression and neocolonialism pursued by Tel Aviv and Pretoria. The United Nations favoured a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East problem and resolutely denounced the racist regime in South Africa for the occupation of Namibia and for aggressive sorties against Angola and other southern African states.

A watershed was clearly defined on all these problems: On the one side is the absolute majority of countries, above all socialist and non-aligned, and on the other -- NATO states and some of their allies. At that, the American delegation stuck to the most negative stand. Thus, it opposed 10 out of 11 resolutions on various aspects of the apartheid policy, and all five resolutions on the Palestinian issue.

Troyanovskiy on Session

LD201636 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 20 Dec 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The 38th session of the UN General Assembly is ending in New York today. Commenting on its results, Oleg Aleksandrovich Troyanovskiy, permanent USSR representative to the UN, said in an interview with our correspondent:

[video interview of Troyanovskiy and unidentified interviewer]

[Troyanovskiy] One could say that the session carried out its work in an atmosphere of thunderclouds sent from Washington or, in other words, in an atmosphere of struggle against the growing threat of nuclear war and against the aggressive militarist course pursued by the present U.S. Administration.

On this level, the deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe and the measures which the Soviet Union and other socialist countries are being forced to adopt to counteract this U.S. threat were at the forefront during the session. Comrade Andropov's statements met with great understanding and wide response among delegations to the session.

[Question] You spoke of the importance of the struggle against aggressive policies, against the threat of nuclear war. What measures did the General Assembly adopt with this goal in mind?

[Answer] Well, first of all I should mention the ratification by the Assmebly -- and by a convincing majority -- of the main initiatives put forward by the Soviet Union at this session. Above all, the General Assembly session confirmed the declaration on condemnation of nuclear war as a great crime against the peoples of the world. It confirmed the Soviet proposal to freeze nuclear weaponry among the nuclear powers, primarily the United States and the Soviet Union. Finally, it confirmed the Soviet proposal that a treaty be concluded on the nonuse of force both from space to the earth and from the earth to space. These are important measures. They hit the mark, so to speak, as far as the present U.S. course aimed at increasing the threat of nuclear war is concerned.

Apart from what I have already mentioned, an important place in the work of the session was naturally occupied by the matter of the United States' incursion, the aggression against Grenada. The resolution which was adopted by the General Assembly condemning the United States was adopted by 108 votes.

I could also mention the threats with regard to Nicaragua on the part of the United States and the fact that the General Assembly confirmed a resolution which had been put forward in this connection by the delegation from Nicaragua. The session demonstrated that the peoples of the world do not intend to sink into apathy, but to continue the struggle against the nuclear threat and the militarist course of the present administration in Washington. On this level, the Soviet Union's foreign policy serves as their guiding light.

PUBLICATION OF FOREIGN POLICY DOCUMENTS LAUNCHED

LD201051 Moscow TASS in English 1032 GMT 20 Dec 83

[Text] Moscow December 20 TASS -- The USSR has launched a systematic publication of Soviet foreign policy documents in a series called "For Peace and International Security". The series opened with the first volume for 1966, including documents of the 23rd CPSU Congress which had major importance to implementing the USSR's foreign policy of peace.

The world situation at that time was characterized by further changes in the correlation of forces in favour of socialism, the intensification of the struggle by the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America for freedom and independence, and the rallying of all peace-loving forces. The documents, contained in the volume, are connected with such major events as the Bucharest meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states, fruitful visits by Soviet delegations at the summit level to Bulgaria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia, and talks in Moscow with a party-and-government delegation from Poland.

The volume includes documents which highlight the USSR's persistent struggle to end the U.S. barbarous war against Vietnam, U.S. armed interference in the affairs of Laos and Kampuchea and U.S. aggressive actions against Cuba and the Middle East, and all-round assistance and support to these countries from the USSR and other fraternal socialist countries.

The book also includes documents which reflect the initiatives of the Soviet Union in the struggle to bring about disarmament, put an end to the arms race and deliver the peoples from the threat of another world war. The problem of consolidating security and launching peaceful cooperation in **Europe** occupies an importance place in the volume.

It is seen from the volume's documents that Soviet-American relations in that period seriously aggravated in connection with U.S. aggressive actions in South East Asia and in other regions. At the same time thanks to the USSR's persistent efforts it became possible to reach agreement with the United States on a number of problems, including the conclusion of the international agreement on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.

Other documents showed that Soviet-French cooperation developed, there appeared a trend towards developing political and business links with Britain, Soviet-Italian relations continued to grow in scope, and Soviet-Japanese contacts were stepped up. The Soviet Union repeatedly confirmed its readiness to normalize and improve relations with the FRG.

Documents connected with cooperation between the USSR and India are widely represented in the volume. The peaceful settlement of the conflict between India and Pakistan, which was attained on the initiative and with the mediation of the Soviet Union, had special significance to stabilizing the situation in the region.

Other documents pointed out a further deepening of manifold relations between the USSR and Finland.

The volume's documents showed clearly the consistent policy of the CPSU and the Soviet Government to maintain business cooperation with the PRC.

An important place is occupied by the Soviet Union's documents calling for increasing the role of the United Nations and strictly abiding by its Charter. The book also includes documents which reflect the role and significance of the struggle by broad popular masses to safeguard peace and thwart the aggressive intrigues of imperialism.

Some of the documents are published for the first time.

Foreign readers can place orders for next volumes through V/O "Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga" or through firms cooperating with it.

'UNPRECEDENTED' U.S. ARMS VOTING DEFEATS VIEWED

PM201706 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Dec 83 First Edition p 5

[Vladimir Bolshakov "Commentator's Column": "Washington Isolation"]

[Text] The bourgeois press has recently been truly reminiscent of the courtiers of Hans Christian Andersen's emperor with no clothes, keeping quiet about the uprecedented U.S. political defeat in the United Nations on 15 December. On that day three resolutions were adopted by a majority of votes: "Freezing Nuclear Arms," "Condemning Nuclear War," and "Averting an Arms Race in Space." The results of the voting on these resolutions, adopted on the initiative of the Soviet Union and the nonaligned countries, are exceptionally telling: 108 to 18, 95 to 19, and 147 to 1. That "1" was the United States. It was the United States and those forced to run in harness with it in aggressive imperialsit blocs and bilateral military agreements, in company with pro-American dictatorships, who opposed the world community and the will of their own peoples for peace and disarmament.

Those who love anti-Soviet sensations diffidently avert their eyes from the figures on the voting board. But for people capable of looking into the future, the results of the UN vote on the most urgent problem of the present day -- whether peace is to be preserved and strengthened, or we slide into war -- are supremely important political landmarks. The world community's will is unambiguous. The planet's peoples are in favor of freezing and ultimately destroying nuclear weapons. They condemn nuclear war resolutely, unequivocally and forever as contrary to human conscience and reason. They are against "star wars" and the transfer of Wild West morals into space by today's nuclear cowboys.

Typically, the United States went in for some unprecedented "arm twisting" behind the scenes in the UN corridors to bring the resolution down. The present Washington administration intended to set itself above the world community and impose its will on it just as it is now imposing U.S. procedures on the peoples of Grenada and Lebanon. The Washington world gendarme feels restricted by the confines of international law. U.S. President Reagan and his team are trying to substitute this law with a battleship and "war brinkmanship" policy. This is the prime reason for the U.S. refusal to accept the UN resolution -- the present Washington leaders' fear of appearing before the court of the peoples for crimes against peace and humanity. This is also the reason for the unprecedented political isolation of the United States, and its unprecedented moral and ideological bankruptcy.

The serious UN defeat has completely destroyed the feigned optimism of the present U.S. Administration which, as it is rightly characterized by C. Manatt, chairman of the Democratic Party National Committee, "is putting the desire for strength above the desire for peace and does not comprehend the difference between these two concepts." But human reason and the will of the world community will be able to curb the nuclear maniacs.

U.S. 'MACHIAVELLIS' 'EXAGGERATED' SOVIET STRENGTH

PM202028 Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 51, 16-22 Dec 83 (Signed to Press 15 Dec 83) p 6

[G. Kuznetsov "Barbed Notes": "Washington Machiavellis, or How the CIA Helped the Pentagon With the Help of a Forgery"]

[Text] We once reproduced in the pages of ZA RUBEZHOM a cartoon from an American newspaper. It portrayed a Pentagonite and a CIA agent holding a blowup monster -- a dinosaur with a star on its forehead and a palisade of missiles on its back. "Set up this thing in front of the windows of the Capitol when Congress starts debating military appropriations," the Pentagonite said to his accomplice.

Indeed, whenever the U.S. Congress debates the question of a new Pentagon budget or a new arms race program, the manipulators of public opinion, who are maintained by the military-industrial complex, set up a desperate squealing about the "Soviet danger," the "superiority of the Soviets," and, of course, "American backwardness." And whenever the military and the gun kings receive what they were demanding, it turns out that the information about the "superiority of the Russians" has been exaggerated, to put it mildly.

The intimidation of American legislators with "colossal Soviet military spending," which is supposedly greatly in excess of American spending, is one of the favorite methods in this disgraceful propaganda game with marked cards. Washington political cardsharks, who cited "reliable" CIA information, were constantly dog-earing these cards in recent weeks, when the Pentagon budget for the next fiscal year was passing through the "instances" of Congress. A couple of weeks ago this operation, which in no way resembles the passing of a camel through the eye of a needle, ended with the allocation of more than $280 billion, which fully satisfies the military's appetite for MX and Pershing II missiles, Trident submarines, and B-1 bombers. At the same time the deployment of new missiles began in Europe. And what happened afterward?

"As the CIA admits, Soviet military spending, particularly for the acquisition of new weapons systems, increased more slowly over the past 7 years than had previously been thought," NEW YORK TIMES commentator Hedrick Smith bashfully reported recently. He had come across a report from the U.S. spy department stating that the data had been overstated as regards missiles, aircraft, and ships.

We will not go into the details of the CIA's new assessments cited in the newspaper -- they still remain tendentious. However, the significant fact of the CIA's latest admission of a forgery -- an admission it made, as is customary, after the event -- merely confirms the general rule of behavior of the leaders of the American Administration, for whom lies in all their variants have become the chief instrument in setting a foreign policy course and achieving their aims in the world arena.

Cynics maintain that the end justifies the means. By all accounts, this is precisely the philosophy in the spirit of Machiavelli by which official Washington is guided. Even despite the fact that lies don't get you very far.

GREEN BERETS PREPARING FOR 'SUBVERSIVE OPERATIONS'

PM201100 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Dec 83 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Expanding Subversive Operations"]

[Text] Washington, 17 Dec -- Having proclaimed a "crusade" against communism, the Reagan administration has embarked on the direct preparation of subversive military operations against socialist and progressive developing states.

The newspaper USA TODAY reports that official Washington has decided on a substantial increase in the number of special troops -- the "Green Berets" reknowned for their bloody crimes back in Vietnam. As of next January these forces, which now number about 8,700 men, will be swelled by an additional 1,000 servicemen. The new recruits will go through a full course of training in methods of conducting subversive and espionage operations "on the territory of foreign states."

That is the task now facing the Green Berets, according to a secret directive from U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger. In this document, the newspaper notes, the Pentagon chief has frankly indicated that the special troops must be prepared to act "against any socialist state." (M. Kler), an employee at the Washington Institute of Political Studies, points out that Weinberger "intends to use the special troops to destabilize governments unfriendly to the United States." That means, he stressed, "a transition to offensive subversive operations."

USA TODAY notes in particular that "since the Vietnam war the Green Berets have been operating in direct contact with the CIA. They have mounted vigorous activity against revolutionary Nicaragua. Their representatives are also active in Lebanon, Somalia, El Salvador, and a number of other countries. The goons are employed there in preparing subversive, terrorist actions.

CANADA 'DISGUSTED' AT TREATMENT OF TRUDEAU VISIT

PM201131 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Dec 83 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent N. Bragin dispatch: "What Is This Support Worth"]

[Text] Ottawa, 18 Dec -- Prime Minister P.E. Trudeau's brief visit to Washington and his meeting with President R. Reagan have caused conflicting reactions in the United States and Canada.

Leading Canadian press organs pointed out in their commentaries that the American opponents of reducing international tension did their utmost to ignore the Canadian prime minister's visit. Canadians have been literally disgusted by the way the visit was treated by the U.S. mass news and propaganda media. At the end of Trudeau's meeting with Reagan most American TV and radio companies did not consider it necessary to report the meeting.

Canadian politicians and public figures are asking the following question in this context: "What, after this, is R. Reagan's statement that he "supports" Trudeau's proposal really worth? Many people in Ottawa consider that this "support" is without any real foundation, since the present U.S. Administration is in no way seeking to genuinely improve the international situation and reach arms reduction agreements with the Soviet Union.

'CONSPICUOUS DOUBLE STANDARDS' IN U.S. TRADE

LD201414 Moscow TASS in English 1349 GMT 20 Dec 83

[Text] Moscow December 20 TASS -- By TASS news analyst Ivan Ablamov.

Washington intends to be more active than in the past in employing arms-twisting tactics with regard to its economic partners. This follows from a report drafted by American Government bodies for GATT, analysing the situation in the sphere of services throughout the world. According to report, the United States will demand at the forthcoming talks that its partners remove the barriers facing American companies in this sphere.

American monopolies anticipate windfall profits should the plan work. World services business is valued at 350 billion dollars at least. American companies intend taking advantage of the fact that the United States is holding leading positions in this sector. Services already account for more than two thirds of the U.S. gross national product.

What is conspicuous are double standards applied by the Reagan administration in relations with its allies.

Wherever it benefits American monopolies, Washington pays lip-service to "freedom of exchanges." But it sticks to an opposite position in other spheres of trade, making wide use of protectionist measures. The Reagan administration imposed restrictions on the import of special steel and steel articles from Western Europe. This had an adverse effect on the crisis-gripped steel industry in Western Europe, with tens of thousands of metal workers being dismissed. Recently, President Reagan set "new rules" for reducing the import of textile items into the country. Dozens of new protectionist bills are being processed at U.S. Congress.

The standards are double, but the objective is one -- that of undermining the economic positions of competitors everywhere. Indeed the U.S. allies need no enemies, having such a "friend" as the Reagan administration.

INCREASED U.S. FUNDING FOR IMF ASSAILED

PM201005 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Dec 83 First Edition p 7

[V. Shurygin article under the rubric "International Remarks": "How To Kill Three Birds With One Stone"]

[Text] Following a proposal from the administration, the U.S. Congress has approved an increase of $8.4 billion in the American contribution to the IMF. Imperialist propaganda is presenting this as an act of benevolence toward the developing countries. Is that really true?

It is well known that when the present administration came to power, tendencies emerged in U.S. financial policy toward reducing the U.S. share in international credit and finance organizations like the IMF. This reflected the White House's desire to secure the widest possible field of activity for private banks, particularly in developing countries.

But the world economic and financial crisis played a malicious joke on the American private banks. High interest rates and customs barriers on traditional export goods led to a huge foreign debt in the devloping countries, to the tune of more than $600 billion. The danger arose that some of them would be unable to pay.

The banks sounded the alarm, demanding that the IMF help them obtain their debts from the developing countries. This was the main reason for the change in policy by Washington, which promptly became a zealous supporter of allocating additional resources to the fund and wanted in this way to "bail out the private banks."

But many American congressmen opposed the administration's proposal, rightly pointing out that in the conditions which have arisen it means, in effect, pumping money from the taxpayers' pockets into the safes of the private banks.

Discarding camouflage, Reagan explained to American taxpayers that in this way he hopes to kill two, or even three, birds with one stone -- namely, to rescue the private banks from trouble by imposing tougher conditions for credit through the IMF, in which the United States holds the dominant position; to monitor the economic development and foreign policy of the countries receiving credits; and, lastly, to ensure favorable conditions for the activity of transnational corporations there. After all, the IMF, he stated, can say to a country receiving credit: "You must renounce this and that, you must start doing this and that, you must improve your conduct and follow the course laid down." As we have seen, for most congressmen these arguments were convincing.

What does the American Congress do for the developing countries with this decision? Of course, the appropriation of additional resources for the fund will lead to some increase in the scale of credits available to them through this financial organization. But the credits received will mainly go to pay debts and interest on them. On the other hand, under U.S. pressure, the IMF will set as conditions for the receipt of loans the devaluation of the national currency, a wage freeze, the reduction of spending on health care and education, the curtailment of the state sector's activity, the improvement of the investment climate for transnational corporations, and so forth, which in effect amounts to interference in the internal affairs of the countries receiving credits. As we can see, the price is very high for any government that values its national pride and its country's sovereignty.

The countries of the capitalist West, first and foremost the United States, which control the IMF's activity, are stubbornly opposed to any changes in the present nature of its operation, which allows the fund to be used as a lever of U.S. pressure on developing state's policy. As the Indian weekly LINK notes, Washington and its allies would be prepared to stop the organization's activity altogether rather than weaken their own grip to any extent. So, only the united efforts of developing countries and all the forces of peace, democracy, and progress can ensure the restructuring of the international financial system on the basis of the principles of equality and justice.

ARKHIPOV, BAYBAKOV CONFER WITH DPRK DELEGATION

PM201123 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Dec 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "On a Working Visit"]

[Text] A DPRK delegation led by Kim Pok-sin, candidate member of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee Political Committee, vice premier of the State Administration Council, and chairman of the DPRK Light Industry Committee, was in Moscow on a working visit from 7 through 15 December.

Kim Pok-sin had talks with I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and N.K. Baybabov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan. Questions of broadening trade and economic cooperation between the USSR and the DPRK were discussed.

The delegation also held talks at the USSR Ministries of Light Industry, Food Industry, and Fruits and Vegetable Farming.

DPRK DENIES INVOLVEMENT IN RANGOON BOMBING

LD201012 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] A press conference was held today at the DPRK Embassy in the USSR. DPRK Ambassador to the USSR Kwon Hui-kyong informed those present of the contents of a memorandum by the DPRK Foreign Ministry that categorically refutes DPRK involvement in the bomb blast that took place in Rangoon on 9 October during the visit of the head of the South Korean regime to Burma. At the press conference it was charged that the real instigator and organizer of this provocation was the Seoul regime.

JAPANESE PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION RESULTS ANALYZED

On 'Brink of Collapse'

PM201206 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Dec 83 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent Yu. Vdovin report plus Yevgeniy Rusakov "Observer's Opinion" article: "On the Brink of Collapse: Election Results in Japan"]

[Text] Tokyo, 19 Dec -- [Own correspondent Yu. Vdovin] The ruling Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] in Japan has found itself on the brink of collapse as a result of the general election held yesterday. Not only did it fail to retain the stable majority in the lower house of the Diet that had enabled it to fully control the activity of the country's supreme legislative organ, but also it had to be satisfied with less than half of the 511 deputies' mandates.

Despite financial assistance on a huge scale from the monopolies whose interests it expresses, the LDP was able to win only 250 seats. The election was early. Before the dissolution of the Diet, which Prime Minister Y. Nakasone decided on at the end of November after refusing to fulfill the opposition's demand for former Prime Minister K. Tanaka to be stripped of his deputy's mandate, the ruling party had 286 seats in the lower house. In order to secure a simple majority, the Liberal Democrats intend to beat the "independents."

The Japan Socialist Party achieved notable success in the election. In the new composition of the lower house of the Diet, it will now have 112 deputies. Before the dissolution it had 101 seats. The Komeito Party and the Democratic Socialist Party strengthened their positions. They now have 58 and 38 mandates respectively (formerly they had 34 and 31). The Japan Communist Party lost 3 seats and got 26 deputies in the New Liberal Club, which split from the Liberal Democrats some years ago but basically aligns with it in the Diet today was also two seats down; it received eight seats. The Social Democratic Federation, a small group that left the Socialist Party in 1978, held its former position, with three mandates. Sixteen independent deputies were also elected.

Some 57.24 million people, or less than 68 percent of voters, took part in the vote. This is the lowest turnout in the country's entire postwar history.

We must treat the election results with the utmost seriousness, Y. Nakasone stated at a press conference. The premier promised to take them in to acount in his future activity.

Commenting on the results of the vote, the press recalls that when the LDP obtained approximately the same number of seats at the 1976 general election held immediately after the start of the Lockheed affair, T. Miki, then party chairman and head of government, resigned from both posts.

Observer's opinion [Yevgeniy Rsakov]

The vote of no confidence in the reactionary, militarist policy of the "conservative wave" in one of the main capitalist countries is at the same time a blow against the present U.S. Administration. That is how the serious setback for the Liberal Democrats in the Japanese election can be assessed, in the view of many observers.

Y. Nakasone, a representative of the LDP's right wing, is perhaps the Reagan administration's most assiduous pupil. In domestic and foreign policy his cabinet gambled on cutting social expediture and granting additional privileges to monopolies, kindling revanchist sentiments and ballyhoo about the "Soviet military threat," and as a consequence pursuing a course of the most active support for Washington's adventurist global policy.

Suffice it to recall that the current premier promised to turn his country into an "unsinkable aircraft carrier," signed the West's militarist manifesto in Williamsburg, and actively supported the deployment of new American missiles in West Europe and Washington's efforts to knock together a militarist "triangle" consisting of the United States, Japan, and South Korea. Nakasone's zeal was given due credit by Washington. During his visit to Japan last month, Reagan made great efforts to help his junior colleague in this election.

It did not help. The election showed that the country which was the victim of the American atom bombing is feeling increasing concern over the adventurist policy of the Reagan administration and its Tokyo yes-man.

Shock in Tokyo, confusion in Washington -- that is the result of the election. As the Japanese agency KYODO reports from the American capital, the U.S. Covernment is "deeply shaken by the serious setback suffered by the ruling LDP."

Demands can now be heard in the LDP for Nakasone to take the blame for the election defeat and resign. Time will tell whether the prime minister will do this.

Election Demonstrates 'Discontent'

LD201121 Moscow TASS in English 1108 GMT 20 Dec 83

[Text] Tokyo December 20 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vasiliy Golovnin reports:

...Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone is going to the bottom, clutching at the wrecks of the "unsinkable aircraft carrier", into which the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party was going to turn Japan in order to please Washington...The cartoon published in the newspaper ASAHI today eloquently comments on the returns of the parliamentary elections in Japan yesterday, at which the Liberal-Democratic Party lost 36 mandates and together with them a majority in the key lower chamber of the parliament. "The foundation of the more than 30 year monopoly rule of the conservatives is staggering," ASAHI stresses.

The elections, the newspaper TOKYO SHIMBUN writes, are a clear expression of the concern and discontent of the electorate over the policy of the Nakasone cabinet aimed at gearing Japan closely to the strategy of the Reagan administration, which is most vividly expressed in the notorious plan "for turning the country into an unsinkable aircraft carrier in the Far East". The Japanese, the newspaper AKAHATA stresses, have said "No!" to the arms race and the growing threat of the country's drawing into a war at the Pentagon's whim.

Right before the elections, the newspaper JAPAN TIMES pointed out, the premier was trying to be less hawkish in his statements, but this did not help: The electorate angrily reacted to the plans for an unrestrained buildup of military preparations.

An important factor which resulted in a considerable loss of seats by the Liberal-Democratic Party in parliament, the newspaper MAINICHI notes, has been the "high-handed stand of the Nakasone cabinet on the question of corruption in the ruling party" and its open statements in support of Kakuei Tanaka, one of the Liberal-Democrat leaders, who has been recently sentenced to four years in prison for bribe-taking. The extremely poor turnout of the electorate this time, the newspaper writes, is evidence of the discontent over the policy of the conservatives among the sections which usually support the Liberal-Democratic Party, the disappointment among wide sections of the population with the policy pursued by unscrupulous operators.

USSR-JAPAN SOCIETY BACKS ANDROPOV INF STANCE

LD210322 Moscow TASS in English 1947 GMT 20 Dec 83

[Text] Moscow December 20 TASS -- "We members of the Soviet public are calling on our Japanese friends to pool efforts in the struggle for peace, friendship, goodneighborliness and to stop those who push the world along the lines of increasingly dangerous arms race," says a resolution of a meeting of the central board of the "USSR-Japan" Society. The central board expressed full approval of and ardent support for the statement of Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, in connection with the start of the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe.

"The developments in Europe which we are witnessing", the resolution says, "serve as a warning that any state, irrespective of whether it is situated in Europe or in Asia, Latin America or Africa, may become at the USA's whim an arena of manifestations of Washington's nuclear-missile ambitions".

The resolution of the meeting of the central board of the "USSR-Japan" Society says, in particular, that "the United States of America deliberately exposes Japan to a strike by planning to deploy bombers and other offensive systems, including nuclear weapons' delivery vehicles, at U.S. military bases. Joint Japanese-U.S. military exercises have become frequent of late near the borders of the Soviet Union and assume an overtly provocative character. All this hinders the establishment of mutual trust and creates an atmosphere of animosity and military hysteria".

"We believe that only human reason can and must save mankind from the impending catastrophe", the document goes on. "Soviet people, members of the 'USSR-Japan' Society, just like all honest people on earth, honour the memory of the victims of the U.S. atomic bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. We vow to do everything possible for such tragedies never to recur anywhere in the world!"

ARKHIPOV, PAKISTANI FINANCE MINISTER HOLD TALKS

PM202109 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Dec 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Talk Held"]

[Text] I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received 15 December Ghulam Ishaq Kahn, Pakistani minister of finance, commerce, planning, and provincial cooperation.

They had a talk on a wide range of questions of a trade and economic nature in which Pakistani Ambassador to the USSR Iftikhar Ali participated.

Thermal Plant Credit Agreed

BK201022 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 20 Dec 83

[Text] The Soviet Union has agreed to provide Pakistan a credit of $277 million on fairly soft terms for the thermal power plant at Multan. It will be repayable in the form of Pakistani goods. This was stated by the federal finance minister, Mr Ghulam Ishaq Khan, while talking to newsmen at Islamabad airport this morning on his return from Moscow after a 6-day visit to the Soviet Union. He said, in addition, the Soviet Union would also make available commercial credit to cover the cost of erection of the plant and some related services. The Soviet Union had also agreed to supply two deep drilling rigs, costing $6 million, for oil exploration.

U.S. 'DESIGNS' ON PAKISTAN MISSILE DEPLOYMENT HIT

LD201541 Moscow TASS in English 1521 GMT 20 Dec 83

[Text] New Delhi December 20 TASS -- The U.S. designs cannot but cause indignation of all peace-loving people, writes the newspaper NATIONAL HERALD, close to the government, which comments on the intention of the Reagan administration to deploy in Pakistan "Pershing-2" missiles. Appearance of Pershing missiles in the South Asian subcontinent will signify the beginning of a new and the most dangerous stage in the arms race in the region. That step will be tantamount to the deliberate frustration of all efforts, being undertaken with a view of lessening international tension and restraining the buildup of deadly arsenals.

The newspaper stresses that the hackneyed argument, put forward to justify the Pentagon's new plan, that American missiles are intended to avert "the threat" to Pakistan from Afghanistan, cannot mislead anybody. Just as all others, General Ziaul Haq understands full well that missiles are yet another trump in the dangerous game the aim of which is, on the one hand, to encircle the Soviet Union, and, on the other hand -- to destabilise the political situation in India and other countries of the region. Deployment of Pershing missiles is designed to serve strategic interests of the United States.

The newspaper expresses the opinion that one should view the Washington rulers' plans also in connection with the U.S. desire to put under its diktat states of South, South-west Asia and the Middle East.

Missiles, deployed on the territory of Pakistan, will be able to reach targets not only in the whole of the South Asian subcontinent, but also in all petroleum producing Arab countries, the article stresses.

The NATIONAL HERALD points out that making emphasis on deployment of new missiles in Western Europe, and now in Asia, too, President Reagan hopes in vain that this will play an important role in the attempts of the Washington administration to extricate the American economy out of the crisis condition through artifically stimulating sharp expansion of the military industry. It is not difficult to imagine, where in reality this pernicious course will lead the United States and what its consequences might be, the article stresses.

MORE ON KUTAKHOV 'OFFICIAL' VISIT TO INDIA

Officials at Moscow Sendoff

PM201639 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Dec 83 Second Edition 0 3

[Unattributed report: "On an Official Visit"]

[Text] Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov, commander in chief of the Air Force and USSR deputy defense minister, has left Moscow for Delhi on an official visit at the invitation of Chief Air Force Marshal Dilbagh Singh, head of the Air Force Staff.

Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov was seen off at the airport by Marshal of Aviation A.I. Koldunov, commander in chief of the Air Defense Forces and USSR deputy defense minister; Marshal of Aviation A.N. Yefimov, Colonel General of Aviation L.L. Batekhin, and other Soviet generals and officers. The sendoff party included A.N. Madhavan, minister plenipotentiary at the Indian Embassy in the USSR.

Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov arrived in Delhi 19 December.

'Friendly' Talks Held

LD201222 Moscow TASS in English 1208 GMT 20 Dec 83

[Text] New Delhi December 20 TASS -- Talks have been held here between Chief Air Force Marshal P.S. Kutakhov, commander-in-chief of the Air Force-deputy defence minister of the USSR, on an official visit in India, and Chief Air Force Marshal Dilbagh Singh, chief of staff of India's Air Force. The talks were held in a friendly atmosphere. atmosphere.

SOVIET-INDIAN MEETING RESULTS 'FRUITFUL'

PM201117 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Dec 83 First Edition p 7

[Valentin Korovikov "Commentator's Column": "Fruitful Cooperation"]

[Text] Delhi -- The eighth session of the Soviet-Indian Intergovernmental Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation has ended in Delhi.

The results are assessed here as highly successful and fruitful. "According to all the indications, this meeting strengthened and extended the sphere of mutually advantageous economic and scientific cooperation between the two countries," the Delhi newspaper PATRIOT notes in an editorial. Many other local press organs also assessed highly the meeting's results.

Multifaceted Soviet-Indian economic cooperation is a factor in the daily life of the two countries' peoples. This was reflected in the meeting of representatives of India and the Soviet Union. The documents they signed mark the successful course of the fulfillment of the 14 March 1979 long-term program for economic, trade, scientific, and technical cooperation, as well as subsequent agreements. Concrete plans for further cooperation are agreed, and major new construction projects are gathering speed -- the metallurgical combine at Vizagapatnam, mighty coal mines and quarries, the Vindhyachal thermal power station, and others. The modernization and extension of plants in Bhilai and Bokaro is being completed. Possibilities for constructing new projects in India, first and foremost in the sphere of the power industry and metallurgy, as well as for modernizing enterprises built earlier were also examined.

Scientific ties and joint research in the most varied spheres of knowledge -- from astronomy to genetics -- are increasing with every year. And the agreement on scientific and technical cooperation signed for 1984-1987 provides an opportunity for fruitful work by scientists. India impatiently awaits the launch of the joint Soviet-Indian crew into space, which will be a new stage in many years of cooperationin space exploration.

Trade, whose volume has reached highly substantial proportions, has an important role in Soviet-Indian relations. The Soviet Union is now an important foreign trade partner for India. Some 13 percent of all India's exports go the Soviet Union. The trade agreement for 1984 specified a wide range of goods which the sides will exchange.

The growing and strengthening economic and trade ties between the two countries form a basis for their fruitful cooperation in the international arena. As Narasimha Rao, cochairman of the intergovernmental commission and Indian foreign minister, rightly, noted, speaking of the meeting's results, Soviet-Indian relations serve to a significant extent to lessen international tension and strengthen the cause of peace throughout the world. This aspect of Soviet-Indian cooperation is extremely important in the present explosive situation on our planet.

INDIAN PRESIDENT SINGH CABLES ANDROPOV

PM201637 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Dec 83 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "From Aboard the Aircraft"]

[Text] Indian President Zail Singh, en route to Prague, sent a telegram to Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. It says:

"Flying over USSR territory, I want to take this opportunity to express to you and the Soviet Union's people profound respect and best wishes on my own behalf and on behalf of the Indian people. We highly value the friendship and cooperation between our countries."

PLANNED VOA BROADCASTING WILL 'DAMAGE' SRI LANKA

LD162223 Moscow World Service in English 1531 GMT 16 Dec 83

[Aleksandr (Malik) commentary]

[Text] Reports from Colombo say the Voice of America is expanding its broadcasting to Asia from Sri Lankan territory. Our commentary is by Aleksandr (Malik).

An agreement signed in Colombo by the Sri Lankan foreign minister and the American ambassador to that country empowers the VOA to broadcast from Sri Lankan territory. It will use five transmitters with a total capacity of 2,500 kilowatts. This is enough to cover much of Southwest and Southeast Asia. In the opinion of the paper (LANKA GUARDIAN), the United States is receiving the most powerful radio complex in Asia. It goes without saying that VOA broadcasting on such scale wouldn't meet with objections in Sri Lanka if it gave people in Asia objective news coverage. But the Sri Lankan media are expressing concern that VOA operations will do serious damage to Sri Lanka's national interests since neighboring countries may associate them with Sri Lanka itself. An MP, (Sarat Muttah Tulwegama), has issued a stark warning in Parliament that VOA transmitters in Sri Lanka may overcast the country's relations with its neighbors to which the Americans will beam their propaganda. Just recently the BAKHTAR news agency of Afghanistan voiced concern about VOA increasing the volume of its anti-Afghan propaganda, saying these programs constituted plain interference in the country's affairs and served the unseemly purpose of building up tension over Afghanistan.

The Voice of America and other Western radios have repeatedly come under strong criticism in India, Nepal, Bangladesh, Kampuchea and Vietnam, that is, countries to which the VOA is planning to increase its broadcasting from Sri Lankan territory. But it also plans to use the new transmitters to beam more to Sri Lanka itself and many Sri Lankan MP's believe that this may disinform public opinion in the country. The Voice of America, just like other Western stations, offers a biased view of events in the world, including Asia. This fact received much attention at the first conference of nonaligned journalists in Delhi. They said that the Western media gave the people of developing countries a slant on world developments to further the West's political and economic interests.

There is another side to the appearance of a powerful American radio complex in Sri Lanka. According to Sri Lankan papers it will also comprise stations concerned with satellite communications. These may be used to transmit Pentagon commands to the American 5th Fleet in the Indian Ocean. The Colombo agreement stipulates that the Voice of America will be broadcasting from Sri Lankan territory on a commercial basis. But the question is whether financial gain will really make up for the damage to be caused to the nation by VOA operations.

TRADE PROTOCOL WITH LAOS SIGNED IN MOSCOW

LD202006 Moscow TASS in English 1822 GMT 20 Dec 83

[Text] Moscow December 20 TASS -- A protocol on trade and payments between the Soviet Union and the Lao People's Democratic Republic was signed in Moscow today. It reflects the measures being taken by the two countries to raise the effectiveness of trade-and-economic cooperation.

The Soviet Union will deliver such commodities, which are of importance for the Laotian economy, as roadmaking, hoisting and conveying equipment, lorries, special-purpose vehicles, and passenger cars, petroleum products, ferrous rolled stock, and consumer goods.

Laos will increase the deliveries of its traditional export commodities to the USSR: timber, and woodworking-industry products, ore minerals, coffee, and some other commodities.

U.S. MISSILES 'SERIOUS THREAT' TO S.E. ASIA

LD192331 Moscow World Service in English 1531 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] Admiral William Crowe, commander of the United States Armed Forces in the Pacific and Indian Oceans, has said upon his visit to Thailand that the United States is considering the possibility of introducing cruise missiles and chemical weapons in Southeast Asian countries. Here is a commentary from our observer Oleg (Zhurnov).

Such measures can become additional to the deployment of new American weapons in the Far East and in the Pacific Ocean. I want to remind you that there are plans to site American Pershing and cruise missiles and also neutron weapons in South Korea and Japan. Ships of the U.S. 7th Fleet are to be equipped with cruise missiles having nuclear warheads. The Pentagon has been stockpiling chemical and bacteriological weapons in enormous amounts on the islands in the center of the Pacific Ocean. All these processes are geared to Washington's major plan to turn various regions, Asia included, into an arena of so-called limited and other nuclear wars and thereby spare the United States territory.

Having decided to make Southeast Asian countries the site of advanced weapons, the United States might have meant above all to create another bridgehead for aggression against the Soviet Union. As is known, cruise missiles are capable of carrying nuclear warheads. The Pentagon also plans chemical war against the Soviet Union. From this point of view the United States really threatens to provoke a major nuclear conflict in Asia, including its southeastern part. It has long been maintained that the deployment of cruise missiles with nuclear warheads increases the risk of nuclear war. On the other hand, the Soviet Union has pointed out repeatedly that it has every reason to regard American cruise missiles targeted at its territory as strategic weapons, and this means that it will require corresponding counterweapons.

However, the deployment of advanced American arms can also be used against other freedom-loving nations in Asia. If you recall, the United States used poison chemicals in the war against Vietnam and other Indochina nations. Chemical weapons of American manufacture have been used in an undeclared war against Afghanistan. Cruise missiles can become a powerful means to blackmail so-called disobedient Asian nations militarily. These will clearly involve the countries of Indochina, India, China and a number of other Asian states and this invites an analogy with the Pentagon's positioning of cruise missiles in Sicily, Italy.

Although they are to be targeted at the Soviet Union they'll also be capable of hitting targets in the Middle East, in southwest Asia and in the Persian Gulf area.

The American Administration's plans to introduce cruise missiles and chemical weapons into Southeast Asian countries represents a serious threat for them because it's on their territories these weapons are likely to be sited. These nations may find themselves more dangerously involved in Washington's policy of adventure. This involvement has already been created by the presence of American military bases and strongholds on the territory of some of these countries. ASEAN's relations with Indochinese states will become complicated. The latter have always regarded American weapons in the region as a direct threat to them. The idea of creating a zone of peace in Southeast Asia will be put into jeopardy, too, and the main thing is that the direct threat of a major nuclear conflict will emerge in Southeast Asia and this may claim millions of lives in this densely populated region.

CPSU, STATE BODIES ANSWER ROMANIAN GOSR GREETING

AU191807 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 15 Dec 83 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

To Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania

The CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers express thanks on behalf of the Soviet people to the RCP Central Committee, the State Council, and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania for the congratulations and wishes conveyed on the occasion of the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

We want to express out trust that the development of all-round relations between the Soviet Union and the Socialist Republic of Romania and of cooperation within the Warsaw Pact and CEMA are in keeping with the interests of our peoples and of the entire socialist community, and with the cause of struggle to curb the arms race, promote peace, and improve the international situation.

CPSU Central Committee

The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet

The USSR Council of Ministers

BAYBAKOV MEETS YUGOSLAV ECONOMIC EXPERT

LD210231 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2215 GMT 20 Dec 83

[Text] Moscow, 20 Dec (TANJUG) -- Nikolay Baybakov, Soviet deputy premier and chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee, today received Dr Jakov Sirotkovic, president of the Yugoslav Academy of Science and Arts. Dr Sirotkovic is visiting Moscow with a group of Yugoslav experts who are taking part in a Yugoslav-Soviet symposium on the problems of economic development and cooperation between the two countries.

The 1-hour talk between Deputy Premier Baybakov and Sirotkovic, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, embraced topical issues of Yugoslav-Soviet economic relations and cooperation. Particular attention was paid to the main directions of the policy of Yugoslavia and the USSR and the possibilities of economic cooperation between them. Ante Skataretiko, vice president of the Croatian Executive Council, and Dusan Strbac, charge d'affaires of the SFRY Embassy in the USSR, took part in the talks.

MITTERRAND VIEWS ARMS TALKS, RELATIONS IN SFRY

LD171803 Moscow TASS in English 1747 GMT 17 Dec 83

[Text] Belgrade December 17 TASS -- From 15 to 17 December, the French President Francois Mitterrand stayed on an official visit in Yugoslavia where he held talks with Chairman of the Collective Presidency of Yugoslavia Mika Spiljak.

He also met with Chairman of the Federal Council Milka Planinc, Chairman of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Dragoslav Markovic, and other Yugoslav leaders.

Addressing the Yugoslav Federal Assembly, Francois Mitterrand expressed his concern over the sharpening situation in Europe where, as he pointed out, one observes an increasing piling up of nuclear weapons. Although describing this situation as "one of our principal concerns" and stating that France wished to restore balance, the president again expressed his opposition to the French and British nuclear missile means to be counted in the overall balance of forces on the NATO side. Francois Mitterrand said he favoured an early resumption of talks between the USSR and the USA.

In the meantime, however, continuation of the talks was made impossible in the light of the appearance of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe, which, as is known, was also advocated by the president of France.

Referring to the Yugoslav-French relations, Francois Mitterrand spoke out for wider links and contacts between the two countries. The talks in Belgrade, he said, enabled us to have a better idea of the specific economic possibilities of each other.

The head of the French state gave special attention to the Soviet-French relations. France, he said, knows its history well, and it remembers that it owes, in the first place, the freedom it now has, to the great Russian people. Despite the fact that there have been between us cases of insufficient mutual understanding, we have been able to avoid clashes of interests. France maintains this traditional friendship and thinks it may be preserved. We know, Francois Mitterrand added, that what is necessary, in order to develop relations between our countries for the benefit of peace in the world, is above all, a dialogue between the Soviet Union and France.

SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION TOURS POLAND

LD210248 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 20 Dec 83

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by Ruben, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities, has toured a number of voivodships during its official friendly visit to Poland. It visited Krakov, Kielce, and Katowice. At the Vladimir Ilich Lenin mine in Myslowice Wesola, which was built with the technical assistance of Soviet specialists, a Polish-Soviet friendship meeting took place. Its participants adopted a message expressing unanimous support for Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov's statement and the Soviet peace initiatives. The document condemns the deployment of new U.S. missiles in Western Europe and says that the Polish people want to live in peace in order to resolve the urgent tasks of economic construction. The friendship and alliance with the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community are the guarantee of this.

NURIYEV LEADS AGRICULTURAL MINISTERS TO WARSAW

PM201304 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Dec 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading: "Official Reports"]

[Text] A Soviet delegation led by Z.N. Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, left Moscow for Warsaw 19 December at the invitation of the Polish Government.

The delegation includes V.K. Mesyats, USSR minister of agriculture; N.T. Kozlov, USSR minister of fruit and vegetable farming; and other officials.

GORBACHEV ATTENDS OPORTO RALLY 19 DECEMBER

PM201250 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Dec 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading: "Loyal to the banner: Portuguese Communist Party Congress Ends"]

[Excerpt] Oporto, 19 Dec -- A rally held by thousands of people here to mark the end of the 10th Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] Congress was a mighty demonstration of the proletarian internationalism and monolithic cohesion of Portugal's communists.

Prolonged applause from those present greeted the PCP leaders and numerous foreign guests, including the CPSU delegation headed by M.S. Gorbachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

ITALIAN, SOVIET OFFICIALS VIEW TRADE, STOCKHOLM

Patolichev Receives Italian Official

LD192358 Moscow TASS in English 2051 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] Moscow December 19 TASS -- Soviet Foreign Trade Minister Nikolay Patolichev received today Italy's Deputy Foreign Minister Bruno Corti who leads the Italian delegation to the 13th session of the joint Soviet-Italian Commission on Economic and Scientific and Technological Cooperation.

Meetings With Baybakov, Marchuk

LD210525 Moscow TASS in English 2042 GMT 20 Dec 83

[Text] Moscow December 20 TASS -- Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee Nikolay Baybakov received today Italy's Deputy Foreign Minister Bruno Corti heading the Italian delegation at the 13th session of the Soviet-Italian mixed Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation.

On the same day Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, chairman of the Soviet Committee for Science and Technology Guriy Marchuk received Bruno Corti. They discussed questions of expanding the economic, scientific and technological cooperation between the two countries. Italy's ambassador in the USSR Giovanni Migliuolo took part in the conversation

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First USSR Deputy Foreign Minister Georgiy Korniyenko had a conversation with Bruno Corti on the same day.

Korniyenko, Corti Discuss Stockholm

AU210903 Rome ANSA in English 0830 GMT 21 Dec 83

[Text] (ANSA) -- Moscow, December 21 -- Italian Foreign Undersecretary Bruno Corti, who has be n in Moscow since Sunday, yesterday discussed the imminent pan-European conference on dis.rmament in Stockholm with Soviet First Deputy Foreign Minister Georgiy Korniyenko.

Although the general impression was that the Soviet Union would end up agreeing to send its Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko to the Swedish capital for the conference, nothing official has as yet been announced here.

Corti is in Moscow to take part in the joint Italian-Soviet Commission on Economic, Technical and Scientific Cooperation.

He underscored the importance that Italy and most Western nations attach to the Stockholm conference as an occasion to resume the East-West dialogue after the Kremlin broke off the Geneva talks on Euromissiles and after the sine die [Latin as received] suspension of the "START" talks and the Vienna negotiations on the reduction of conventional armaments in Europe.

The West has proposed that at the inauguration of the Stockholm sessions, all the foreign ministers of the 35 participating countries be present (which includes all European nations except Albania plus the United States and Canada). Moscow has not yet announced if Gromyko will agree to meet with his American colleague George Shultz who he has not seen since September.

For his part, Korniyenko told Corti that it was not impossible that there might be a exchange of views on other problems on the sidelines of the disarmament conference, but he insisted that for the USSR, the Stockholm sessions cannot replace the Geneva talks broken off by Moscow because they "threatened to trick people and become a screen for U.S. and NATO nuclear rearmament", he added.

According to the Soviet official, Moscow is not interested in negotiations and encounters in themselves but looks to see what approach the other side is taking in the talks before assuming its own stance.

Cooperation Talks Conclude

LD202016 Moscow TASS in English 1717 GMT 20 Dec 83

[Text] Moscow December 20 TASS -- The Italian delegation is satisfied with the results of the present session of the Italian-Soviet commission. We have succeeded in doing everything that was planned, Bruno Corti, deputy minister of foreign affairs of Italy, stated here today.

He signed the concluding documents of the 13th session of the mixed Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation between the USSR and Italy. The two-day session has been held in Moscow.

According to an appraisal by Nikolay Komarov, deputy minister of foreign trade of USSR, who headed the Soviet delegation, the results of the commission's work will give an additional impulse to the development of cooperation between the two countries. The Soviet side, he said, attaches much importance to the fact that the commission approved a draft new long-term programme for deepening economic, industrial and technical cooperation between the USSR and Italy for the period ending in 1990. The commission noted with satisfaction the growth of mutual goods turnover in recent years. In 1983 the turnover will run at about 4,000 million roubles. Italy now ranks third in Soviet foreign trade with the industrially developed capitalist countries. Possibilities for increasing the purchases of Italian commodities, of equipment and machines, in particular, with a view to achieving a more balanced exchange between the two countries were considered. Possibilities for broadening the deliveries of Soviet machines, equipment and manufactured goods to Italy were discussed as well. The commission expressed satisfaction with the activities of sectoral working groups, of that for cooperation in the field of chemistry, in particular. It was recommended to give a boost to their activities with a view to revealing new concrete directions for the broadening of scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and Italy and for closer coordination of scientific and technical cooperation with industrial and economic one. [as received]

During the stay in the USSR Bruno Corti, deputy minister of foreign affairs of Italy, was received by the chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee and of the State Committee for Science and Technology, by the minister of foreign trade, and by the first deputy minister of foreign affairs.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA CRITICIZES U.S. POLICY ON TURKEY

PM201525 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Dec 83 Second Edition p 3

[Captain 2d Class V. Burlyayev article: "Into Washington's Missile Harness?"]

[Text] Flouting international law, ignoring the UN Charter, and fueling tension in the world, the United States is seeking to drag other states and peoples into its adventurist policy.

Having begun to deploy medium-range missiles in Britain, the FRG, and Italy, Washington is even now cherishing plans to create similar bases on the territories of other NATO allies as well. The Pentagon allocates a special place in its plans for war preparations to its NATO ally Turkey, whose territory is regarded by the United States as a convenient bridgehead for waging war against the Soviet Union in Transcaucasia and against other socialist countries on the Balkan Peninsula, and also as a base for transferring the Rapid Deployment Force to the Near and Middle East. Turkish territory is presently used as a transit point for American troops to Lebanon. Therefore, the most obtrusive "concern" of Turkey's transatlantic partners for its "security" in the face of the farfetched "Soviet military threat" is not accidental. This U.S. policy, despite its obvious danger and its adventurist nature, is supported by the present Turkish military-political leadership.

Certain Turkish leaders have evidently forgotten that, in accordance with the Treaty on Friendship and Fraternity of 16 March 1921 and in response to an appeal from President Kamal Ataturk, it was the Soviet Government that ensured the inviolability of Turkey's northeast borders and, in addition to moral and political support, gave free financial assistance on a significant scale as well as supplying the Republic of Turkey with weapons and ammunition for its independence struggle.

The champions of "freedom, democracy, and legality" Washington-style adhere to a diametrically opposite approach. To whom, for what purpose, and how does the United States give military "assistance?" Let us turn to documents, facts, and figures.

The Reagan administration's activity confirms that only those countries which make the greatest contribution to ensuring so-called U.S. security, which offer military bases on their territory to U.S. troops, and which actively side with the United States in implementing its aggressive foreign policy course, can enjoy priority in the distribution of U.S. military and economic assistance. These official guidelines of the U.S. leadership do not contain one bit of the disinterestedness of which Washington speaks so frequently. They have always been based on the desire of the ruling circles of U.S. imperialism to ensure a dominant U.S. position in the world to the detriment of the peoples' national interests, including those of so-called friendly countries.

On joining NATO in 1952, Turkey became one of that bloc's most active members, obediently following in the wake of U.S. policy. The scenario drawn up by the Pentagon for a military conflict between the NATO bloc and the Warsaw Pact gives Turkey's Armed Forces the role of a force designed to pin down Soviet troops in the south with offensive actions and to prevent their transfer to another theater of military operations, to blockade straits, to prevent the exit of ships of the Black Sea Fleet, thereby ensuring conditions for U.S. naval supremacy in the Mediterranean.

The signing of a bilateral U.S.-Turkish agreement in October 1959 offering Turkish territory to the United States for the deployment of U.S. missiles was a logical continuation of the political course which has subordinated the country to U.S. interests.

Despite extensive Turkish public protests, a missile base was constructed in Turkey (in the Izmir region) for medium-range Jupiter guided missiles. These missiles lasted in Turkey for just over 9 months and were dismantled only as a result of persistent demands from peace-loving forces headed by the USSR.. However, even considerably earlier, the Turkish ruling circles, under U.S. pressure and ignoring their own people's interests, had given Washington the right to use military bases and installations on their territory (approximately 60 in all) for the U.S. Armed Forces. In payment, the United States pledged to give Turkey "assistance" in modernizing and reequipping its army, as a result of which it was hitched still more closely to the transatlantic strategists' militarist chariot.

In 1980 the Americans imposed a new agreement "On Cooperation in the Defense and Economic Spheres" on Turkey to replace the previous one, and in 1982 -- the so-called "confidence memorandum." In exchange for increasing the extent of military-economic aid, the White House is trying to get Ankara to consent to the use of Turkish military bases and installations by the U.S. Rapid Deployment Forces. Pressure on the Turkish leadership is being stepped up from across the ocean with a view to accelerating the construction of military installations in eastern districts of Turkey bordering directly on the Soviet Union, developing the infrastructure of the country's Mediterranean coast to ensure the operations of the U.S. 6th Fleet, and also modernizing more than 10 air bases earmarked for the deployment of U.S. tactical aircraft. At the same time, the Washington administration insists that Turkey adopt commitments to "defend the West's interests" outside the North Atlantic alliance's zone of responsibility, primarily in the Near and Middle East and the Persian Gulf zone.

The Reagan administration has recently been exerting ever increasing pressure on Turkey with a view to further involving it in the realization of its military-strategic plans. Here the Americans are seeking to ensure success in two main directions: To actively involve Turkey in war preparations against the Soviet Union on its southern border and to increase its contribution to achieving the aims of the U.S. hegemonist policy in the Near East. They reckon that in response to the understanding shown by the White House of Turkey's stand, particularly on Cyprus, Ankara will change its attitude toward the question of the deployment of medium-range missiles in Turkey and will consent to their deployment. As always in these cases, they have dredged up the hackneyed myth of the "Soviet threat." But this is not a new method. International imperialism has long resorted to devices of this sort to justify its aggressive designs. However, it would be advisable for the Turkish Government to remember that the Soviet side has always proceeded and proceeds now from the need to maintain good-neighborly relations in the interests of both countries. The Soviet Union is guided strictly by the provisions of the 1972 declaration of the principles of good-neighborly relations and the 1978 political document on the principles of good-neighborly and friendly cooperation, which were signed by the two countries and in accordance with which the sides pledged to observe the principles of the nonuse of force or the threat of force and also not to permit their territories to be used for the commission of aggression and subversive actions against other states.

Practical measures and statements by officials of the Turkish leadership attest that Turkey's ruling circles refuse to observe the commitments which they adopted.

I. Turkmen, Turkey's former foreign minister, declared recently: "No country, the Soviet Union included, has the right to say anything about the construction of any airport or base on Turkish territory. This is our position."

But does Ankara think about the consequences of the possible U.S. use of these bases against the Soviet Union? Does it take account of Washington's obsession with unleashing nuclear war from other people's territories without consulting its allies? Evidently not at all. This is shown in particular by the campaign being conducted by certain persons in Turkey to indoctrinate public opinion, in which individual politicians openly welcome the idea of creating an U.S. "nuclear umbrella." Thus, in a recent interview with a correspondent of Turkey's ANATOLIA news agench (A. Dzhalts), member of the Turkish parliament and general chairman of the Nation Party, bluntly declared: "The presence of medium-range missiles on Turkish territory will increase NATO's strength and thereby enhance the defense capability of Turkey itself."

The demagogic arguments about the "defense capability" of Turkey, which the Soviet Union has never threatened and does not threaten, were needed -- and this is quite obvious -- to try to cover up the dangerous policy for the Turkish people of following in the wake of Reagan's aggressive policy and submitting to the diktat of U.S. imperialism.

In this connection, one should recall the Soviet leadership's appeal to the leaders of the United States and West European states, contained in the 24 November 1983 statement of Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, "to weigh once again all the consequences with which the realization of the plans for the deployment of new U.S. missiles in Europe threatens their own peoples and all mankind."

TURKISH JOURNALIST URGES BETTER TIES WITH USSR

PM201159 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Dec 83 First Edition p 5

[Correspondent A. Filippov dispatch: "Prizing Good Neighborliness"]

[Text] Ankara, 18 Dec -- The well-known Turkish publicist M. Virand has been sharing his impressions of his trip to the Soviet Union in a series of articles published in the leading Turkish bourgeois newspaper, MILLIYET, under the general title of "Views From Moscow."

The author points out that Soviet people live according the ideas of peace and construction and vigorously support the socialist state's foreign policy aimed at averting the threat of nuclear war being launched.

The Soviet people have a friendly attitude toward Turkey, the author continues. The USSR wants to develop its traditional good-neighborliness and cooperation with its neighbor.

M. Virand calls on Turkey's ruling circles to value its good-neighborly ties with the USSR and to develop mutually beneficial trade and economic ties.

PRAVDA PUBLISHES SOVIET-FINNISH ANNOUNCEMENT

PM201708 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Dec 83 First Edition p 5

["Joint Soviet-Finnish Announcement" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] Finnish Foreign Minister P. Vayrynen paid an official visit to the USSR 13-16 December 1983 at the invitation of the Soviet Government. During the visit, P. Vayrynen and those accompanying him visited Moscow and Leningrad.

Talks were held between A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR foreign minister, and Finland's Foreign Minister P. Vayrynen and passed in a spirit of friendship and mutual understanding. Questions of bilateral Soviet-finnish relations and topical international problems were examined.

Expressing satisfaction with the high level and stability of the good-neighborly relations between the USSR and Finland based of the 1948 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, both sides noted that the results of the talks held between Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and other Soviet leaders, and Finnish President M. Koivisto in June 1983 during the official visit to the Soviet Union by the Finnish head of state lent important new impetus to deepening and expanding Soviet-Finnish cooperation in the political, trade, economic, and other spheres.

It was emphasized in this connection that the 1948 treaty reliably guarantees the constant development of friendly Soviet-Finnish relations. The experience gained during the treaty period has conclusively proved its historical value and enduring significance for the relations between the Soviet and Finnish peoples. The firm conviction was expressed that this document, with all its provisions, has been and remains the firm foundation for the development of the multifaceted cooperation between the two countries for many years to come. The treaty plays an important role in ensuring the security of Finland and the USSR's northwestern borders. It is an effective factor in strenthening peace and security in northern Europe, corresponds with the goals of security and cooperation on the European Continent, and serves the cause of international detente.

The third extension, as a result of the Soviet-Finnish summit talks, of the term of the 1948 treaty in its present form the next near 20 years has confirmed that all its provisions fully retain their force for the long-term and has been a major step in further strenthening the friendship, trust, and all-round cooperation between the USSR and Finland and a substantial contribution to the cause of strengthening peace and security in Europe.

Under the conditions of increasing tension in the world, the experience of the fruitful development, independent of fluctuations in the international situation, of Soviet-Finnish cooperation confirms especially vividly the vitality of the policy of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems and the importance of consistently implementing the goals and principles of the UN Charter and the provisions of the CSCE Final Act.

The sides noted again that Finland's foreign policy course -- the "Paasikivi-Kekkonen line" -- being based on the 1948 treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, guarantees the steady development of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and expresses Finland's desire to implement a peace-loving neutral policy in the interests of international peace and security and to maintain friendly relations with all countries.

The Finnish side highly appraised the USSR's consistent activity aimed at preserving peace and strengthening international security and cooperation.

Having examined the situation prevailing in Europe and in the world as a whole, the ministers expressed profound concern over the tense international situation. Peaceful cooperation and the people's security are seriously hindered by the undermining of international trust, the continuing arms race, and the dangers linked with the use of force against other independent states.

In this connection, A.A. Gromyko drew the Finnish side's attention to Yu. V. Andropov's 28 November 1983 statement, in which the Soviet leadership appeals to the leaders of the United States and the West European states to weigh once again all the consequences which threaten their own peoples and all mankind as a result of the implementation of the plans to deploy new U.S. missiles in Europe. The Soviet side emphasized again the principled evaluations of the real causes of the exacerbated situation in the world contained in Yu. V. Andropov's 28 September 1983 statement and the Soviet Union's determination to do everything in its power to help eliminate the threat of nuclear war and reverse the arms race.

The sides noted the absolute necessity of returning international relations to the channel of detente and constructive cooperation and emphasized the responsibility of all states without exception for preserving everything positive achieved during the seventies in international relations. It was emphasized that, despite all the complexity of the international situation, it is necessary to find through talks solutions to the existing problems in relations between states, manifesting a considered and constructive approach in the process and being guided by the interests of international peace and security.

The USSR and Finland expressed their determination to contribute to further developing the process initiated by the Helsinki CSCE.

In this connection, satisfaction was expressed with the positive conclusion of the Madrid meeting of representatives of the states that participated in the all-European conference. The results of this meeting show the vitality of the all-European process, which is an important factor in stabilizing the situation on the continent, and they create the necessary preconditions for continuing and developing this process on the basis of the all-European conference's Final Act. The consistent implementation of all the Final Act's principles and provisions is of supreme importance for ensuring peace and security in Europe and for building confidence and cooperation between the states that participated in the conference.

The sides attach great significance to the conference on measures to strengthen confidence and security and on disarmament in Europe which will begin work 17 January 1984 in Stockholm. This conference, the preparatory meeting for which has been successfully held in Helsinki, is called upon to gradually implement new, effective, and specific actions aimed at developing progress in strengthening confidence and security and in achieving disarmament in order to implement and express states' obligation to refrain from using or threatening to use force in relations with one another. Emphasis was placed the importance of ensuring that all participants in the conference strive for businesslike and fruitful work and make maximum efforts for its success from the very beginning.

Having reaffirmed their desire to vigorously promote the preservation and strengthening of peace and stability in northern Europe and the Baltic region, the sides noted the topicality of the proposals submitted by Finland on proclaiming northern Europe a nuclear-free zone and ensuring lasting peace in the region, proposals whose implementation would have be highly positive for the security for north European countries and beneficial for the situation in Europe as a whole.

The Soviet side again declared the USSR's readiness to act together with the other nuclear powers as guarantor of the status of a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe, to examine the question of certain measures with regarding its own adjacent territory and also to discuss with interested parties the question of granting nuclear-free status to the waters of the Baltic Sea.

The Finnish side expressed satisfaction with the constructive nature of the Soviet side's views and its readiness to help create favorable conditions for implementing the proposal for such a zone.

The USSR and Finland regard it as an urgent and important international task to curb the arms race and implement effective measures for universal and complete disarmament under effective international control. It is especially significant to end the nuclear arms race and reduce and ultimately totally eliminate the threat of nuclear war, which would bring incalculable calamities for mankind. The pledge unilaterally adopted by the Soviet Union not to be the first to use nuclear weapons is an important step toward a total ban on the use of nuclear weapons or threats to use them.

A quantitative and qualitative freeze on nuclear weapons and the prevention of the militarization of space would be a major contribution to eliminating the danger of nuclear war. The specific proposals on these questions submitted by the Soviet Union and other states for discussion at the 38th UN General Assembly session received the support of the majority of states.

Emphasis was placed on the need to liquidate the hotbeds of tension and armed conflicts which still exist in various parts of the world and to put an end to foreign interference in the internal affairs of other states.

The sides attach great significance to the efforts aimed at further strengthening the role of the United Nations as a collective instrument for maintaining international peace and security and for developing peaceful cooperation, as well as to enhancing its efficiency on the basis of strict observance of the UN Charter, which is the unshakable foundation of all its activity.

The ministers expressed satisfaction with the results of the talks which took place and expressed the hope that they will help to further strengthen friendship and good-neighborliness between the USSR and Finland and the interests of ensuring peace and security in Europe.

On behalf of the Finnish Government, Foreign Minister P. Vayrynen conveyed to A.A. Gromyko an invitation to pay an official visit to U.S. Finland. The invitation was accepted with gratitude.

SOVIET-FINNISH ECONOMIC COOPERATION 'DEEPENING'

PM201533 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Dec 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Deepening Cooperation"]

[Text] The 28th session of the Soviet-Finnish intergovernmental standing commission on economic cooperation ended in Moscow 15 December. Its participants examined a wide range of questions pertaining to the state of affairs in and prospects for trade and economic ties between the two countries. The sides noted the successful fulfillment of the 1981-1985 goods turnover and payments agreement and of the long-term program for the development and deepening of trade, economic, industrial, scientific, and technical cooperation between the USSR and Finalnd for the period until 1995.

During the first 3 years of the current 5-year plan goods turnover between the two countries will exceed R15 billion, and it is expected to reach R25 billion over the 5-year plan as a whole, against the R18-20 billion envisaged by the long-term program for the 1981-1985 period.

A protocol for next year's deliveries of goods between the USSR and Finland was signed. It provides for goods turnover amounting to about R5 billion and ensures the steady development of reciprocal trade at the high level which has been attained. The sides have started the elaboration of a new, eighth agreement on goods turnover and payments between the USSR and Finland for the period 1986-1990.

The sides consider the development of production sharing and the continuing cooperation in the construction of projects on the territory of both states to be an important reserve for the growth of goods turnover.

The Soviet-Finnish trade and economic cooperation is, in the opinion of both sides, a good example of relations between countries with different social systems.

The Soviet delegation at the session was headed by Foreign Trade Minister N.S. Patolichev, and the Finnish delegation by Prime Minister K. Sorsa.

Speaking at the signing ceremony, N.S. Patolichev, K. Sorsa, and Finnish Foreign Trade Minister J. Laine noted that both countries have a firm basis for expanding fruitful trade and economic cooperation which serves and will continue to serve to strengthen the friendship, trust, and mutual understanding between the Soviet and Finnish peoples.

On the same day, the Finnish delegation headed by K. Sorsa left the USSR. It was seen off at the airport by N.S. Patolichev and other officials.

SOVIET-FINNISH FISHING PROTOCOL SIGNED IN MOSCOW

PM201259 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Dec 83 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Protocol Signed"]

[Text] Ya.P. Ryabov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and J. Laine, Finnish minister of foreign trade, signed an intergovernment protocol in Moscow on 14 December on the participation of Soviet organizations in measures in the cultivation and preservation of fish stocks in Lake Inari in Finland.

FRENCH ARMY BEING 'INDOCTRINATED' AGAINST USSR

PM181937 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Dec 83 Second Edition p 3

[Article by Lieutenant Colonel V. Konobeyev: "According to the NATO Model: On the Ideological Indoctrination of French Servicemen"]

[Text] An issue of L'HUMANITE features a picture of French servicemen in Soviet soldiers' uniform and helmets bearing the legend "USSR." The commentary accompanying the photograph says that it shows students at the Saint Cyr military academy during tactical training exercises. The question that is bound to arise is: What are Soviet military uniforms to do with this? It turns out that they indicate the enemy in the exercises. The clothes-switching masquerade was necessary in order to "strengthen French servicemen's psychological training." L'HUMANITE stresses that this "method" is clearly borrowed from the Pentagon, which has long practiced similar ways of training its own soldiers. These methods have become widespread in other NATO armies too.

The above example attests that the French ruling circles and military-political leadership support the militarist preparations of Washington and NATO. Moreover, alongside the buildup of the armed forces' combat might, considerable attention is being devoted to the corresponding moral and psychological state of the servicemen. The solution to this problem is mainly entrusted to a system of ideological indoctrination of personnel which in its content, forms, and methods is very similar to analogous systems in the armies of other North Atlantic bloc countries.

Its main component is anticommunism, slander of the countries of real socialism and the distorted interpretation of their policies and the situation in those countries. Among the anti-Soviet stereotypes and cliches foisted on the servicemen by army propaganda the most noticeable place is occupied by "Soviet military threat" myth. Thus scare headlines such as "USSR Attacks West Germany," "Moscow Strikes at France," and "Without the Neutron Bomb We Won't Even Last 24 Hours" feature on the pages of French military journals at regular intervals. Or, take for instance, the special brochure entitled "Frenchmen, Here is Your Army!" It presents the correlation of forces between the USSR and the United States in a distorted light and slanderously asserts that the Soviet Union's expenditure on military purposes is considerably higher than U.S. military spending...The brochure is presented to each draftee.

Fraudulent documents such as the Pentagon brochure "Soviet Military Power" in French translation are also widely used in the ideological indoctrination of personnel. The magazine L'EXPRESS described the brochure thus: "An Account of the Red Army: 99 Pages on the USSR's Efforts in the Military Sphere"! It goes on to stress: "The Pentagon brochure is fair and correct but belated..." The "threat," it says, has increased still more. Among the multitudinous "works" on the "Soviet military threat" a prominent place is occupied by the book "Sixth Column -- If the Russians Attacked" by the military author (G. Doli). It depicts a variation on the scenario of a "surprise attack by the Warsaw Pact Armed Forces on the West European countries" as a result of which the French Army is routed in 3 days and Paris is occupied by Soviet troops. It is worth noting that for this opus (G. Doli) was awarded the Marshal Bobin prize by the Higher National Defense Studies Institute, and the book itself was recommended as a "handbook" for the ground forces.

Using the myth of the "Soviet military threat" as cover, army propaganda tries to convince French servicemen of the "rightfulness" of Washington's deployment of new types of medium-range nuclear weapons in West Europe. Morever, the Soviet Union's position on this question is conveyed to personnel in a distorted form. The USSR's constructive initiatives and its proposal that the French and British nuclear potentials be counted at the Geneva talks are presented as a "propaganda offensive" and as an "attempt by the USSR to freeze its existing advantage." Meanwhile Reagan's "zero option," which in practive would mean zero missiles for the Soviet Union and zero reductions for NATO, is propagandized as "constructive and realistic."

Significant attention in French servicemen's ideological indoctrination is devoted to explaining the tenets of French military doctrine and the country's place in the modern world, especially in Europe and the North Atlantic bloc. The concept is put forward of an "extended security zone" which includes not only France itself but also the adjoining territories, where the French Armed Forces must always be ready to go into action either partially or totally. The theory of the "three zones" of the defense of France -- the country's own territory, West Europe and the Mediterranean, and the African countries -- is actively publicized. It is meant to conceal the contradiction between the officially proclaimed thesis of France's "independent" defense and the NATO concept of a "battle on forward borders," which envisages French participation on the NATO side from the very start of a possible conflict in Europe.

The propaganda apparatus puts considerable effort into "explaining" to servicemen the policy aimed at restoring military ties between France and NATO. They are constantly persuaded that NATO is "an alliance to defend the free world from the Eastern threat," that "NATO guarantees peace," and that at a time of global nuclear missile confrontation and tension, the strengthening of Atlantic bonds becomes the sole and virtually the natural line for France to follow.

In the propaganda of "Atlantic solidarity" special attention is devoted to cooperation with the Bundeswehr. This has gained the greatest scope in the units of the II Army Corps, stationed in the FRG. At the beginning of 1983 more than 50 of the corps' battalions and regiments had partnership agreements with Bundeswehr units. And all the work to strengthen ties with the Bundeswehr has recently been becoming increasingly purposeful. A desire to present friendship with the FRG and the Bundeswehr to a new generation of Frenchmen as a natural historical necessity conditioned by the commonality not only of strategic tasks but also of moral values can be clearly perceived in it.

A quite extensive propaganda apparatus has been set up in the Armed Forces in order to widely introduce the necessary ideas, stereotypes, and myths into the soldiers' consciousness. There are "Armed Forces Information and Public Relations Service" -- SIRPA -- sections under the staffs of branches of the Armed Froces, Armies, and Army Corps. There are officers of this service in each military district, formation, and unit. SIRPA directs the work of explaining and propagandizing French military policy, handles questions of strengthening ties between the Army and the public, and publishes and disseminates military periodicals.

Apart from SIRPA, a "Social Action Service," which handles the organization of servicemen's leisure, operates in the Army. It also directs the work of army libraries, mutual aid funds, and sports and otehr circles.

These services' activities are supplemented by the "Military Chaplaincy Service," which implements the religious indoctrination of servicemen. There are military chaplains in each unit right up to individual battalion level.

The main form of ideological indoctrination of personnel is the compulsory holding of classes in a "civil education" course. Everything that servicemen see and hear every day on the radio, on television, in newspapers and magazines, and from their commanders is brought to their attention in a concentrated form at these classes. The themes for them are taken from programs recommended by the Atlantic Institute in Paris, which handles the elaboration of plans to step up NATO's ideological activity.

The sophisticated ideological indoctrination of servicemen aims to mold reactionary views and convictions in them and to turn the country's Armed Forces into an obedient tool for defending the bourgeoisie's class interests.

PLO, 'ARAFAT DEPARTURE FROM TRIPOLI REPORTED

LD201511 Moscow TASS in English 1500 GMT 20 Dec 83

[Text] Beirut December 20 TASS -- Five Greek vessels with 4,000 Palestinian fighters on board sailed today out of the north Lebanese city of Tripoli under the escort of French ships. According to a report of Radio Beirut, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation Yasir 'Arafat is on board one of the vessels.

Over the recent time the Israeli naval forces were blocking Tripoli from sea and shelling it thus preventing the Palestinians' evacuation.

RUMSFELD IN MIDEAST TO 'NEUTRALIZE' SENTIMENTS

LD201758 Moscow World Service in English 0910 GMT 20 Dec 83

[Text] President Reagan's special envoy, Rumsfeld, continues his Middle East tour. A Radio Moscow correspondent in Cairo, Leonid Rassadin, describes the objectives of the trip in this report from Cairo.

Rumsfeld is touring the Middle East in an atmosphere marked by United States bombings and shellings of the territory of sovereign Lebanon. The attacks followed the signing of a new agreement on strategic co-operation between the United States and Israel. According to Israeli Radio, there are secret enclosures [as heard] in these documents. The enclosures, providing for a sharp increase in United States military shipments to Israel were signed as a separate document by President Reagan. The strengthening of the American-Israeli military-political alliance causes increasing alarm in the Arab world, Egypt included.

Many local observers say one of the aims of Rumsfeld's visit to Cairo is to try to neutralize anti-American sentiments in Egypt. Egyptian newspapers criticize the United States Administration for backing Tel Aviv in its aggressive aspirations. Isn't it a challenge to the international community, the influential Cairo daily AL AHRAM asks when the United States comes to terms with Israel on broadening cooperation at a time when the United Nations General Assembly has again denounced the Israeli occupation of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

WESTERN MEDIA 'SLANDER' SOVIET MIDEAST POLICY

LD210420 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic 1630 GMT 18 Dec 83

[Rami Muhammad ash-Sha'i commentary]

[Text] It has been noticed that U.S. and Western media recently have begun to slander the policy of the Soviet Union, accusing it of being the main obstacle in the way of projects whose aim is reaching a solution to the Middle East crisis. They say that the Soviet Union has been obstructing U.S. and other projects aimed at reaching a just solution in favor of the Arab and other countries.

If we, the Arabs, ask a question about the truth of these U.S. projects, we would find that they ignore the basic and major problem of the Middle East crisis, which is actually our problem, that is, our Palestinian issue. We would also find that these U.S. projects ignore the right of our Palestinian people to self-determination and the return and establishment of our independent Palestinian state.

In this form, these projects ignore the aspirations of our Arab nations to recover the Arab lands which were usurped and to liberate Palestine. Here I would like to ask: What are the obstacles which the Soviet Union has been creating, according to the United States and its allies, against their projects? Did we, the Arabs and particularly the Palestinians accept them? What does the Reagan plan give us? Is it not clear that the U.S. President's project wants to maintain the situation at its present state? Or do they consider that the proposals which the Soviet Union put forward and which were manifested in the initiative of the late President Brezhnev and others in fact respond to the aspirations of our Arab nations. They particularly assert the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, and the return and establishment of the independent Palestinian state. Do these Soviet initiatives hamper the U.S. projects?

This propaganda campaign against the Soviet Union attempts to conceal the real intentions and to camouflage the imperialist policy, which is aimed at striking the Arab national liberation movement, at imposing complete hegemony over our area and subjugating it to the plans of the United States and its NATO allies in order to protect their economic interests and military objectives. If we cited the events which we are currently observing, we would find that the activity of the imperialist organs occurred mainly in the weak spots in our Arab world. These organs have important strategic positions, like Egypt and now Lebanon. The separation of these areas from the Arab homeland is a basic factor in maintaining Arab division and disunity. At the same time, Egypt and Lebanon constitute an entrance to the rest of the Arab areas. This will help the United States to continue its policy, which seeks to bring more Arab countries under its control and to create military bases for U.S. imperialism and Zionism in our Arab area, as is the case today in Egypt and Lebanon.

Creating military bases, like the ones now in Egypt and Lebanon, is aimed at threatening the other neighboring Arab countries in favor of U.S. hostile plans. If we linked the political and military events which are currently taking place in our Arab area to all the other international events and political developments, we would find that what is now happening in Lebanon is part of the U.S. imperialist plan, a plan aimed at gaining a global superiority directed against the socialist regimes, democratic freedom, and the liberation movements in the world.

CPSU GREETS FIFTH ALGERIAN FLN CONGRESS

PM201140 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Dec 83 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the Fifth Algerian National Liberation Front [FLN] Party Congress

The CPSU Central Committee sends warm greetings and wishes for successful work to the delegates of the Fifth FLN Party Congress.

The congress of the FLN Party -- the country's ruling party -- is a major event in the life of friendly Algeria. its decisions, which are aimed at ensuring the implementation of the course of socialist orientation chosen by the people, are a great contribution to defending the gains of the Algerian revolution against the encroachments of imperialism and reaction, to strengthen national independence, and to the country's progressive socioeconomic development.

We note with satisfaction the identity or closeness of views of the CPSU and the FLN Party on the main international problems, including those linked with the serious aggravation of tension which has been caused by imperialism's increased aggressiveness, which poses the danger of a world thermonuclear conflict.

This danger has particularly intensified as a result of the United States and NATO having begun deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in West Europe. The Arab states of North Africa and the Near East and many African and Asian countries will also find themselves in these missiles' sights.

The U.S. ruling circles' militarist and imperialist course, which grossly flouts the norms of international law and imposes their dominion, is also clearly seen in the Near East. The American imperialists are not only encouraging and supporting Israeli aggression, but have themselves gone over to direct armed intervention against Arab countries and the exertion of military pressure on them. Washington's policy is inreasingly acquiring an anti-Arab character.

In the prevailing situation peace-loving and progressive forces are called upon to do their utmost through vigorous and concerted action to thwart the adventurist hegemonist designs of imperialism and its accomplices and to defend peace, freedom, and the people's independence.

We are convinced that the further development of multifaceted cooperation between our parties and states serves the interests of the Soviet and Algerian peoples, who are linked by the bonds of a firm and sincere friendship which arose back in the years of the Algerian patriots' heroic struggle for independence. The importance and fruitfulness of this cooperation has been demonstrated by life itself. The CPSU will continue to pursue the course of strengthening Soviet-Algerian relations and broadening ties with the FLN Party.

We with the FLN Party and the friendly Algerian people success in the struggle for peace and social progress and against imperialism and reaction.

CPSU Central Committee

BENDJEDID DELIVERS REPORT AT FLN CONGRESS

LD200013 Moscow TASS in English 2045 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] Algiers, December 19 TASS -- Chadli Bendjedid, general secretary of the National Liberation Front (LCY) Party, president of Algeria, has reaffirmed the independent character of the foreign policy of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic and its adherence to the principles of non-alignment and goodneighborliness. Delivering a report at the opening of the Fifth Congress of the FLN Party here today, he declared for stronger unity of Arab and African states and specially emphasized the importance of the development of Algeria's relations with socialist and non-aligned countries as well as with all countries of the world on the basis of mutual benefit and non-interference.

The Algerian leader stated that the choice of the socialist way of development by Algeria arises from the very nature of the struggle for national independence, the struggle which the Algerian people waged against the colonialists.

Chadli Bendjedid stressed that the FLN Party is the vanguard guiding force of Algerian society. He touched upon the party's activities in the past five years and on matters aimed at improving the country's economic management. Among major tasks in the economic field the general secretary of the FLN Party mentioned the enhancement of control over economic development, decentralization, and reorganization of industrial enterprises.

SOVIET-ALGERIAN ECONOMIC COOPERATION REVIEWED

PM210949 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 51, Dec 83 [Signed to Press 12 Dec 83] p 21

[Article by S. Yevgenyev and A. Vladimirskiy: "USSR-Algeria: 20 Years of Economic Cooperation"]

[Text] In a few days, on 27 December the 20th anniversary of the signing of the agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Algerian People's Democratic Republic will occur. The agreement was the starting point for the development of broad ties between our countries in the economic and scientific and technical fields. The document outlined the main avenues of cooperation between the USSR and Algeria in implementing plans for the fundamental restructuring of the economy of the young Arab republic, which had won its freedom in a bloody struggle against colonialism.

In the early days of independence -- a strenuous and complex period in Algeria's history -- the Soviet Union gave Algeria considerable help in restoring and modernizing 30 enterprises in the state sector for the production of electrical equipment, metal working, the production and repair of railroad equipment, and other sectors. The first groups of Soviet geologists came to Algeria to prospect for minerals and to help indeveloping Algeria's mineral natural resources, primarily oil and gas. With a view to resolving Algeria's acute national cadre training problem, in 1964 the USSR and Algeria signed an agreement on creating an institute of oil, gas, and chemistry in Boumerdas. Constructed with the assistance of Soviet specialists and fitted with Soviet equipment, this institute is the only higher education establishment of this specialty in the Arab East [as published]. In 1966 the Soviet side equipped a hospital dedicated to Soviet-Algerian friendship in Lakhdaria City.

In 1969 a Soviet-Algerian standing intergovernmental commission on economic and scientific-technical cooperation was instituted. Since then it has held eight sessions. The commission's work plays an important part in resolving specific problems of fulfilling accords reached between the two states in various fields. Its attention is also constantly focused on the questions of the prospects of bilateral cooperation and the enhancement of its effectiveness.

The economic and technical assistance which the Soviet Union renders to Algeria is directed primarily at the development of leading sectors of the Algerian economy -- the mining industry, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, water resources, and others. It has considerable influence on the consolidation of the state sector's positions in the country's economy and helps to resolve the problem of industrialization and other important socioeconomic problems facing Algerian society.

As of now Soviet-Algerian cooperation is being implemented at over 100 projects, the majority of which have been completed or are near completion. Algeria is now among the top five developing countries with which the USSR has the greatest volume of economic and technical ties.

The metallurgical complex at El Hadjar -- the biggest industrial enterprise of this kind in North Africa -- is a veritable symbol of successful cooperation in the economic field between our two countries. With the USSR's aid a steel smelting shop with a capacity of 410,000 metric tons a year has been installed and commissioned at the complex, which has made it possible to increase steel production in the country more than tenfold.

The construction of a number of projects in the second section of the complex has been completed, as a result of which its capacity has reached 2 million metric tons of steel a year. A cable shop with a capacity of 540,000 metric tons of rolled wire a year, two coking batteries with a capacity of 0.6 million metric tons a year each, a blast furnace with a volume of 2,000 cubic meters, and three converters with a capacity of 85 metric tons each have been commissioned.

With Soviet assistance the Ismail Mercury Enterprise, with a capacity of 317,000 metric tons of mercury a year, has been constructed and is in operation in the region of Azzaba. Mercury production has been set up in the country for the first time with its commissioning. Algeria has now become a major mercury exporter. The firstborn of Algerian nonferrous metallurgy -- the lead and zinc enrichment factory in El Abadia -- is an important bilateral cooperation project.

The Soviet Union is giving Algeria considerable assistance in creating a modern petroleum and gas extracting industry. Soviet drilling rigs are operating in various parts of the country, and specialist oil and gas workers from the USSR are taking part in working them, passing on their rich experience to their Algerian colleagues.

Work now has been widely launched in Algeria on installing a trans-Saharan gas pipeline. Under the contract concluded between Algerian SONATRACH society and the all-union Tsvetmetpromeksport Association, Soviet specialists are taking part in the construction of one of its sectors, 421 km long. It will link Hassi Messaoud, where very large oil and gas deposits are located, with Tin Fouye.

Cooperation between the USSR and Algeria is developing successfully. In the field of geological prospecting, with the Soviet Union's aid, a national geological service has been created. Soviet geologists have discovered in Algeria Africa's biggest mercury deposit and other valuable mineral raw materials: lead and zinc ores in the north of the country and tungsten in Ahaggar. Deposits of tin, iron, gold, and other minerals have also been discovered.

The Soviet Union makes an important contribution to the development of such sectors of the Algerian national economy as electrical power, water resources, and irrigation. Thus in Annaba City a large thermal power station has been constructed with a capacity of 55 megawatts, supplying electricity for enterprises of the industrial region in the east of the country, including the El Hadjar metallurgical complex. With Soviet organization's assistance four irrigation dams have been erected in the north of the country, while Soviet specialists have planned 18 small and 3 medium dams. Exploratory drilling for water is underway extensively in the Country's desert and semidesert regions. With the aid of Soviet drilling devices over 160 holes have been bored there, which has made it possible to irrigate over 5,000 hectares of desert land and has supplied drinking water for 150,000 people.

With the Soviet Union's aid Algerian national cadres are being trained on a broad scale. Five higher education establishments have been created in Algeria with the USSR's assistance, and thousands of young Algerians have already received graduation diplomas from them. A large group of Soviet teachers is working in various Algerian educational establishments. With Soviet organization's participation 36 vocational and technical training centers, which have already training over 20,000 highly skilled workers and technicians in 46 specialties, have been created in various parts of the country. Hundreds of Algerian workers are improving their qualifications in the process of joint work with Soviet speicalists at cooperation projects and also by traveling to our country for industrial training.

Today economic and technical cooperation with the USSR is viewed in Algeria as an important factor promoting the Algerian people's successes in the struggle for economic independence and social progress.

The Algerian leadership has frequently voiced satisfaction at the present state and prospects of these relations. Algerian Prime Minister Mohamed Ben Ahmed Abdelghani, the head of the Algerian delegation at the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation, noted in particular: "The Algerian people and their leaders value this cooperation highly and sincerely seek its further all-round consolidation and the development of Soviet-Algerian relations."

GROWING U.S.-SUDAN 'MILITARY COOPERATION' NOTED

LD210357 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 20 Dec 83

[Igor Tarutin commentary]

[Text] Following the recent visit by President Numayri of Sudan to Washington, more and more reports have been coming in about military cooperation between the United States and Sudan. Here is a commentary from our observer Igor Tarutin:

Sudan tops the list of recipients of so-called American aid for defense among the African nations of the Sahara. This aid to Sudan exceeds $100 million a year, but it is not for nothing that Khartoum gets such generous gifts. The United States has attached Sudan rather closely to its military plans. It has not only been using military assistance, but has also been taking advantage of that country's financial and economic dependence. As a result, Sudan has been forced to let the Pentagon use its territory to regularly conduct military maneuvers there. The exercise held last summer under the codename Natural Bond involved the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force, called upon to test in practice the Reagan administration's policy of international terrorism. It is indicative that this police force has been practicing in Sudan, whose lucrative strategic position is common knowledge.

The country is situated near important routes in the Red Sea, close to oil deposits on the Arabian Peninsula and in the Persian Gulf. From there the Pentagon intends to take aim at the troubled Middle East region and a large part of the African Continent. As part of its overall expansionist strategy, the United States has been heading for political domination in the region. It has created a network of bases there and has been constantly provoking conflicts between neighboring states. Threats to Libya and Ethiopia, attempts to destabilize the situation in the Horn of Africa and in Chad, these are just a few of Washington's heinous actions. Significantly, U.S. imperialism has been involving in its extremist policy not only its NATO allies but also developing nations. A clear case in point is its use of Sudan for military purposes. Its involvement in U.S. aggressive plans results in external and internal difficulties, and ruinous arms buildup, and infringes upon national sovereignty.

PDRY STATE, PARTY GROUP ENDS USSR VISIT

GF171924 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 17 Dec 83

[Text] The party and state delegation of our country headed by Brother Mahmud an-Najashi, member of the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP] Central Committee and deputy secretary of the YSP Central Committee, returned to Aden this afternoon after concluding a visit to the Soviet Union. During the visit the delegation held political consultations dealing with a number of issues concerning the Arab and international developments and relations between the two parties and the two friendly countries.

In a statement to ANA, Brother an-Najashi expressed his extreme satisfaction at the results of the consultations which were held with the Soviet comrades. He said that the PDRY-Soviet talks reflected the feeling of anxiety and mutual concern of the PDRY and the Soviet Union over the important developments deeply affecting peace, security, sovereignty, and freedom of peoples as a result of the adventurous policy of the current U.S. Administration and its allies and the NATO aggressive circles and the attempts of the imperialist forces to upset the strategic balance by deploying U.S. intermediate-range missiles in Europe which has led to the halting of negotiations in Geneva. Brother an-Najashi affirmed that developments in the Middle East region were also dealt with during the talks. He said that the events in the Middle East are a continuation of the adventurous course of the United States and its allies and represents a threat to the Arab peoples and international peace.

The PDRY-Soviet political talks ended in Moscow yesterday. The following press statement was issued after the talks:

Political consultations were held between the PDRY and the Soviet Union in the period from 14-15 December. The talks were attended on the PDRY side by Brother Mahmud an-Najashi, member of the YSP Central Committee and deputy secretary of the YSP Central Committee; Brother Muhammad 'Ali 'Inayah, deputy minister of foreign affairs; and Brother Salih Abu Bakr ibn Hasanayn, member of the YSP Central Committee and our ambassador in Moscow. The talks were attended on the Soviet side by Comrade Brutents, deputy chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee; and Comrade Ryzhov, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs.

During the talks, which were held in a friendly atmosphere, the two sides exchanged views on a number of international issues and matters concerning relations between the YSP and the CPSU and between the PDRY and the USSR. Reviewing international developments the two sides noted with concern the dangerous tension in international relations and the danger of war as a result of the adventurous military course of U.S. imperialism as represented by the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe. In this regard the two sides stressed the extreme importance of the peaceful and constructive proposals and initiatives presented by Comrade Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in his statements issued on 28 September and 24 November this year. These proposals received a wide positive response from the international community.

Discussing the situation in the Middle East the two sides denounced the irresponsible and aggressive course of the United States which took the form of direct military interference in the affairs of this region. The two sides participating in the consultations expressed their support for Syria in confronting the threats and acts of pressure, by the imperialist forces. They affirmed their support for just struggle of the Lebanese people against the occupation imposed by the troops of the United States, Israel, and NATO. They also announced their support for the Palestinian resistance movement led by the PLO and for its unity.

The two sides expressed their conviction that the struggle for just and solid peace and against the intrigues of the imperialist and Zionist forces in the Middle East requires the strengthening of solidarity and unity of action by the Arab countries and all national forces in the Arab world.

The two sides affirmed the necessity of developing cooperation between the YSP and the CPSU and between the two friendly countries.

CIA 'CONSPIRACY' FOR COMOROS COUP REPORTED

LD201236 Moscow TASS in English 1130 GMT 20 Dec 83

[Text] London Decmeber 20 TASS -- The Central Intelligence Agency of the USA has financed a conspiracy to overthrow the present government of the Comoros Islands, an archipelago in the Indian Ocean. The British newspaper OBSERVER gives some facts concerning this conspiracy. It established contact with a certain pilgrim, one of the leading figures in the conspiracy, recruited by the American espionage agency. It transpired that the funds for staging this coup came from a certain "American cooperation". The telephone number by which he was contacted turned out to be the telephone of the U.S. Embassy in Paris. The newspaper says that the main aim of this conspiracy was to make one of the islands available to the Pentagon so that it could establish a military base there.

The former ambassador of the Comoros Islands in France, discussing questions of financing the coup with the pilgrim in Paris on February 5, 1982, did not conceal that the money for the plotters was coming chiefly from the USA.

The present Comoran regime of Ahmed Abdallah, which the CIA was planning to overthrow, came to power as a result of a coup in 1978, staged with the active participation of French mercenaries with the not unknown Bobe Denard at the head. "The soliders of fortune" hired by the CIA, the newspaper says, were to liquidate persons holding key positions in that former French colony.

The materials published in THE OBSERVER show that it was planned to establish a pro-American regime in the Comoros. Quoting statements by political leaders the newspaper mentions rivalry between the USA and France in this region of the Indian Ocean.

GHANAIAN AMBASSADOR ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

PM201101 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Dec 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading: "Official Reports"]

[Text] On 15 December John K. Tettegah, Ghanaian ambassador to the USSR, arrived in Moscow.

HABRE 'GAMBLING' ON 'BAYONETS' OF WEST IN CHAD

PM181818 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Dec 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS reports: "Gambling on Bayonets"]

[Text] Brazzaville, 14 Dec -- According to reports from Kinshasa the Ndjamena regime's Defense Minister Rotouang Yoma has arrived in Zaire. The visit's aim is to get the Zairian leaders to further expand armed interference in Chadian affairs.

The minister's trip has been undertaken at a time when the situation in Chad has deteriorated as a consequence of the continuing imperialist occupation of this African country, which Washington includes in the sphere of "the West's vital interests." The antipeople policy of the present Ndjamena leaders, who are backed by the United States and its satellites, is provoking growing resistance from the population. According to reports from Chad, clashes between partisan detachments and the occupiers are taking place in the center, the south, and the southeast of the country.

Lacking support within the country, Habre, ringleader of the Ndjamena regime, is gambling on the bayonets of his Western protectors. More than 3,500 French soldiers are operating in the country. At the same time, agencies report, under pressure from Washington and Paris the size of the Zairian contingent exceeded 4,000 men at the end of November. As Chad's National Unity Transition Government [GUNT] radio announced, the Ndjamena regime intends to use the interventionists in the major offensive being prepared against the GUNT forces.

Tripoli, 14 Dec -- The Western powers intend to hamper the OAU's efforts for a peaceful settlement in Chad and to pitch the country's people into the abyss of a new fratricidal war, the Libyan news agency JANA stated in a commentary.

Recently, JANA points out, there have been reports of the transfer of Sudanese military subunits to Ndjamena and Abeche, and simultaneously the size of the French and Zairian contingents is growing. Western military hardware, including heavy artillery pieces and tanks, is continuing to reach Chad. All this attests to massive preparations by the interventionists for the resumption of military operations against the GUNT forces.

Addis Ababa, 14 Dec -- The Chad problem should be resolved solely by the people of that African country, S. Nsanzinana, assistant secretary general of finance of the OAU, declared here.

'INTERVENTIONIST' FORCE 'BUILDUP' IN CHAD VIEWED

PM202051 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Dec 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS reports: "Events in Chad"]

[Text] Cotonou, 19 Dec -- Chad's Transitional Government of National Unity (GUNT) favors settling the situation in the country by way of talks, Goukouni Oueddei, GUNT chairman, who is here on a working visit, declared. The transitional government has currently elaborated a plan for a peaceful solution to the Chad problem, which will be submitted for examination by the interested parties during a planned meeting in Addis Ababa, he said.

Tripoli, 19 Dec -- The Libyan news agency JANA reports that another group of French Foreign Legion paratroopers was recently transferred to Ndjamena from a military base in the Central African Republic. The buildup of French, Zairian, and Sudanese interventionist forces in Chad and the transfer of new detachments of mercenaries to give help to the pro-Western Hissein Habre regime attest to the preparation of another attack on GUNT troops, JANA notes.

As the AL-JAMAHIRIYAH newspaper which is published here points out, Chad is to all intents and purposes occupied by foreign troops. The Western powers' aim, the newspaper stresses, is to eliminate the country's lawful government and prepare aggression against Libya, which resolutely opposes the U.S. and French imperialist presence in Africa.

Paris, 19 Dec -- More than 5,000 partisans fighting to overthrow the puppet Habre regime are operating in Chad's southern and eastern regions, the magazine AFRIQUE-ASIE notes. In recent weeks they have liberated many population centers, in particular the administrative center of Dembo. The partisans control vast regions around the towns of Bobokore and (Mossila). The opponents of the present Ndjamena authorities are even conducting combat operations in the capital. They are attacking barracks and blowing up fuel and ammunition dumps.

S. AFRICA BEGINS 'OPERATIONS' INSIDE ANGOLA

LD191746 Moscow World Service in English 1410 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] The South African regime has again mounted large-scale military operations against Angola. From an earlier occupied area in Angola a reinforced mechanized brigade has started moving deep inside the country. [Word indistinct] South African Air Force Mirage bombers have delivered a rocket and bomb strikes on positions of Angolan Army units and a number of populated centers. (?The) fighting, with casualties on both sides, is underway 300 kilometers inside Angolan territory. civilian installations have been destroyed. There have been casualties among civilians, too.

Angola hasn't had practically a single day of peace since it became independent in 1975, writes our commentator Dmitriy Chernikov. At first the South African racists made armed sallies inside that country. Later they established a stronghold in Southern Angola in a bid to bolster up the counter-revolutionary UNITA grouping and to have the area separated from the rest of Angola as a sort of buffer state. At the request of the Angolan Government, Cuba came to the assistance of the Angolans. The Cuban troops became a major factor in repelling the racist aggression.

It is notable that the current escalation of armed actions by South Africa against Angola is taking place at a time the United Nations Security Council has started debates on this aggression and on the illegal occupation of part of Angola's territory by racist troops. A proposal has been made to the Security Council that the aggressor should be denounced and told to immediately pull out its troops from foreign territory. No final decision has been made yet. However, 2 years ago, after a big-scale invasion of Angola by South Africa, such a resolution was already put forward but the United States at the time vetoed it.

African observers agree that in its aggressiveness the racist regime of Pretoria relies on all-round support from the current U.S. Administration which is expanding supplies to modern arms to South Africa and its forcing [as heard] the construction of two nuclear reactors there. The reactors will be generating enough plutonium every month for two atom bombs. The African public is also concerned, understandably, about the American plan to have cruise missiles sited in South Africa. The newspaper NOTICIAS, published in Mozambique, says the plan provides for a total encirclement of the African Continent by first-strike American missiles. In effect, the entire African territory will be within the range of such missiles deployed in Italy, on the Diego Garcia atoll in the Indian Ocean and in South Africa.

While the racist regime is involved in the strategic plan of the Pentagon it is increasing its own attempts, by relying in armed force, to suppress the liberation movements in neighboring countries. The world community is opposed to this dangerous line.

SHITIKOV MEETS BRAZILIAN CONGRESS DELEGATION

LD200005 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1645 GMT 19 Dec 83

[From the Novosti newscast presented by Shebeko]

[Text] A delegation from Brazil's National Congress led by Cicero de Vasconcelos, first deputy chairman of the Chamber of Deputies, is in our country on an official visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Today, the guests met with Comrade Shitikov, chairman of the Council of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and chairman and members of the standing commissions of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

During the conversation, there was discussion of matters connected with the work of the parliaments of both countries and the further development of their contacts, as well as certain topical international problems.

[Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 20 December carries on page 4 a TASS report under the heading "Visit Continues" that reports on the meeting of Shitikov with the Brazilian Congress delegation, adds that the following Soviet officials also took part in the conversation: Supreme Soviet deputies V.K. Akulintsev, V.S. Alkhimov, P.P. Anisimov, N.N. Blokhin, B.N. Pastukhov, and L.N. Tolkunov.]

BARKAUSKAS GIVES 'SUGGESTIONS' TO ALFONSIN

PY191650 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 10 Dec 83 p 16

[Text] Antanas Barkauskas, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, who came to Buenos Aires to attend the ceremony marking the transfer of presidential power, has stated that the Soviet Union has presented to the government of Raul Alfonsin "a number of suggestions to intensify bilateral relations."

In an exclusive interview granted to CLARIN, Barkauskas stated that one of the suggestions proposes to establish contacts between the two countries' congresses, specifically through trips by members of the foreign relations commissions of the two chambers. Barkauskas stressed the importance of these contacts, because "the congressmen represent the desires and aspirations of their people." He added that this need for contacts is based on the fact that we are currently living in "a tense international situation."

"Broader relations between our two nations have developed in the past few years. What prospects do you see in these relations now that Argentina has a democratic government? Do you think this would involve some changes?" Barkauskas was asked.

He answered: "We are for strengthening our relations so that our ties will always be stable and never suffer from what we might call 'cold winds' or economic blockades. We have faith in the positive development of our relations, and I think the Argentine leaders have a similar view."

The following question was then asked: "What would the Soviet Union do in case of an intervention by foreign forces in Nicaragua? Would the Soviet Union then consider that Soviet interests in the zone have been affected?"

The Soviet leader answered: "In this case we are going to make a very categorical protest; but I do not think the Soviet Union has specific interests in the zone. We are against any interference in domestic affairs of other countries. We have condemned the intervention in Grenada and we have also expressed our opposition to actions of Great Britain and other NATO members during the Malvinas war, and we have expressed a similar position regarding the Lebanese issue. In case of an intervention in Nicaragua, as you mentioned, the international situation would become even more tense. We want all conflicts to be solved at the negotiating table: This is our position of principles."

He was then asked: "Perhaps we could speak of Soviet interests in the region, if we admit that any action against Nicaragua would involve some degree of danger for Cuba, a country which is tied to the Soviet Union in political, economic and other fields?"

Barkauskas answered: "Don't let us play at solving riddles, now. We feel that reason will always prevail. If this situation is created, we will know how to react."

Barbauskas then referred to the situation in regard to international relations after the rupture of negotiations between his country and the United States on the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe. He added that the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles represents an increasing "threat," because "nuclear weapons are now near our border." He said that this threat not only affects Europe: "The deployment of U.S. missiles in Sicily is a direct threat to Africa and the Middle East."

"It is very dangerous to play around with nuclear weapons," he added. "During the events in Grenada, aircraft carriers with nuclear weapons appeared in the zone, and during the Malvinas war British submarines also carried nuclear weapons. And all this happened despite the agreement which forbids both NATO and the Warsaw Pact to expand their limits."

'EYEWITNESS' REPORTS U.S. GRENADA 'ATROCITIES'

LD191623 Moscow TASS in English 1515 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] Moscow December 19 TASS -- I receive reports on atrocities of Americans in Grenada not only as a cynical defiance to the world community but also as a personal drama, a TASS correspondent was told by specialist in agricultural equipment, Viktor Solomatin. Together with other Soviet people he was on the island during its occupation by American aggressors.

"Nearly two months have passed since my return home but I still cannot recover from what I have witnessed: Atrocities of the U.S. military over the peaceful population of a small country, the horrors of the occupation are fresh in my memory and in the memory of my comrades," Solomatin said. "I saw the landing of U.S. force in Grenada, I experienced the atrocities of contemporary colonisers having come under fire from U.S. planes."

"I am worried about my friends in Grenada and I made many friends during my stay on the island. Together with them we were tending crops, making plans for future. Soviet specialists were sharing with Grenadians their experience. And now Americans and their policemen can any moment execute, beat up, humiliate my friends," Solomatin said.

"I join my voice to the voices of millions of people who condemn the piratic invasion of a peaceful sovereign state by U.S. imperialism," Solomatin said in conclusion.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE RESOLUTION ON ELECTION VIEWED

PM201617 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Dec 83 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has examined the tasks of party organizations in connection with preparing for and holding elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet 11th convocation.

The resolution adopted notes that the regular elections to the USSR's supreme organ of state power are a major event in the Soviet state's sociopolitical life, an event of great significance for the further development of socialist democracy and the subsequent activity of the USSR Supreme Soviet and all the country's soviets of people's deputies.

The next election campaign will take place at a crucial stage of the struggle to implement the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and the 5-year plan targets. Party organizations are called upon to link all election work closely to the concrete tasks in the economic, sociopolitical, and spiritual development of Soviet society arising from the decisions of the congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums.

The election preparations are being launched at a time when, through the fault of American imperialism, a serious deterioration has taken place in the international situation. In these conditions the Communist Party and Soviet state, in conjunction with the fraternal socialist countries, are waging a persistent struggle to preserve peace and prevent nuclear catastrophe. It is important for the Soviet people's monolithic cohesion around the Communist Party to remain assured, and for their determination to uphold peace and devote all their efforts to strengthening the country's economic and defense might to be increased in the course of the election campaign.

The CPSU Central Committee instructed the union republic Communist Party Central Committees, party kraykoms, obkoms, obruzhkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms, and USSR Armed Forces political organs to ensure that the preparation and holding of the USSR Supreme Soviet elections take place at a high organizational, ideological, and political level, with strict observance of the USSR Constitution and the Law on Elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet. This important political campaign must take place under the sign of the further development of the socialist people's power, the strengthening of the bloc of communists and nonparty people, the even wider involvement of citizens in the management of the affairs of the state and society, and the enhancement of Soviet people's labor and political activeness in the struggle to fulfill the decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums.

The election preparations must do as much as possible to promote the resolution of the tasks set by the party for economic and social development, the enhancement of the role and prestige of soviets and labor collectives, the improvement of the work of state and economic organs, the strengthening of discipline and order, and the development of the masses' initiative.

The main content of the organizational and mass political work of party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organizations, economic organs, and the propaganda and agitation media in the period of the preparation and holding of the elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet must consist of:

Mobilizing working people to successfully complete plan targets for the current year and work steadily from the first days of the fourth year of the 5-year plan; to further intensify production and make good any shortfalls in relation to plan targets for the 5-year plan's previous years; and to fulfill deliveries for contracts and orders precisely,

ensure the timely commissioning of fixed capital and good organization of the wintering of livestock and the preparations for the spring sowing, increase consumer goods production, and strengthen socialist labor discipline in every way;

Publicizing in depth the CPSU's fruitful activity to strengthen the country's economic and defense might and ensure the growth of the people's well-being, the historic achievements of developed socialism enshrined in the USSR Constitution, and the principles of socialist democracy; to educate the working people in the spirit of the friendship of the USSR's peoples, Soviet patriotism, and socialist internationalism, and constant readiness to defend socialism's gains;

Propagandizing the Soviet Union's peace-loving foreign policy and its activity to strengthen the world socialist community and preserve and consolidate peace; actively exposing the reactionary, antipopular nature of imperialism and the sinister U.S. and NATO militarist plans; cultivating a class approach to the events of international life and high vigilance; resolutely rebuffing subversive imperialist propaganda; and ensuring well argued criticism of the false bourgeois democracy.

The resolution stresses that the USSR Supreme Soviet elections must be a review of the activities of soviets of people's deputies and all state organs. In view of this it is necessary to link still more closely the election preparations with the improvement of the work of enterprises, organizations, and institutions concerned with providing services to the population and satisfying Soviet people's cultural, social, and consumer needs. Party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organizations are instructed to use every means of organizational and political work to ensure wide, active, committed participation by working people and all voters in the preelection events. The necessary conditions should be created to ensure that election meetings are of a businesslike, constructive nature and that they critically assess the work of state organs and the fulfillment of voters' instructions, reveal difficulties and shortcomings, and make provision for measures to eliminate them. Everything possible must be done to help ensure that in the course of the election preparations, the right granted by the Law on Elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet to party, trade union, Komsomol, and other public organizations, labor collectives, and servicemen's meetings to nominate and discuss candidates for election as deputies and election commission representatives is fully exercised.

It is important to find among the masses and to nominate as candidate deputies people with real prestige, true representatives of the people who possess the necessary political and practical qualities, enjoy the working people's respect, and know how to work with people. Candidates' abilities to worthily fulfill the duties of deputies and represent the voters' interests must be comprehensively weighed up. The resolution draws attention to the preservation -- as formerly -- of the leading place of workers and kolkhoz members among candidate deputies, and also the due representation of working people of other social groups and professions, women, young people, veterans, the middle-level technical intelligentsia, and workers in the service sphere, and the nomination as candidate deputies, alongside people belonging to the indigenous nationalities of union and autonomous republics and autonomous oblasts, of representatives of other nationalities living there.

All questions connected with the nomination of candidate deputies must be resolved by public organizations taking account of the opinion of labor collectives. It is necessary to create conditions for free, wide discussion of the candidate deputies and to attentively heed all the working people's observations.

Party, Soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organizations are instructed to recommend for participation in the preparation and holding of the elections communists, nonparty people, production frontrunners, and veterans capable of ensuring energetic activity by election commissions and agitation collectives, skillfully explaining questions of the party's domestic and foreign policy, and doing individual work with voters, especially at their places of residence. Wider use should be made of various forms and methods of mass agitation work and elements of overorganization and formalism should be overcome. Leadership cadres, creative unions, voluntary societies, and public organizations should be involved more widely in agitation, propaganda, mass cultural, and educational work among the population, and all cultural institutes, clubs, movie theaters, libraries, and other cultural enlightenment and sports institutions should be involved in this matter.

The CPSU Central Committee instructed party, Soviet, and economic organs to ensure a solicitous, attentive attitude toward citizens' proposals, criticism, complaints, and statements in connection with the elections, to create an efficient system for considering and examining them, and to implement everything practicable and constructive that people propose. It is necessary to step up the responsibility of state organs and officials for the timely consideration of working people's proposals and for informing them on the measures adopted.

The editorial boards of newspapers, magazines, television and radio, and publishing houses must systematically publish and broadcast materials, literature, posters, and visual agitation aids devoted to the preparation and holding of the USSR Supreme Soviet elections. It is necessary to show vividly the course of the election campaign and the active participation of working people and to talk about candidate deputies. The best experience of party organizations' organizational and political work in preparing for the elections must be propagandized.

It is necessary to widely publicize the multifaceted activity of the Soviets and their organs in resolving the most important economic and political tasks and satisfying the population's needs and the CPSU's policy aimed at further improving Soviet statehood, deepening socialist democracy, extending the working people's participation in the management of state and public affairs, and ensuring the strict observance of Soviet laws, which safeguard citizens' rights and interests.

The democratic nature of the soviets, their character as being of the whole people [obshchenarodnyy] and the further strengthening of their ties with the population must be revealed with concrete examples.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution expresses firm confidence that the USSR Supreme Soviet elections will be convincing new evidence of the genuine people's power in our country and a vivid manifestation of the monolithic cohesion of all the Soviet people around the great Lenin's party and of Soviet people's loyalty to communist ideals.

ELECTORAL COMMISSION NOMINATIONS LISTED

PM210912 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian in its 21 December Morning Edition carries on pages 1 and 2 a TASS report headed "Nomination of Representatives to the Central Electoral Commission for the USSR Supreme Soviet Elections." The report lists individuals nominated to the Electoral Commission at meetings held on 19 and 20 December.

The nominees include workers, farm leaders, plant directors, and others, in addition to the following:

At 19 December meetings:

G.M. Markov, nominated by the USSR Writers Union Board Secretariat;
Ye.K. Ligachev, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department, nominated by the Cultural Workers Trade Union Central Committee Presidium;
A.A. Titarenko, second secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, nominated by the Ukrainian republican party organization;
R.F. Dementyeva, second secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, nominated by the Moscow city party organization;
A.P. Biryukov, secretary of the AUCCTU, nominated by the AUCCTU Presidium;
V.M. Mishin, first secretary of the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee, nominated by the Komsomol;
N.G. Basov, chairman of the Znaniye Society, nominated by the society;
A. Gazibekov, chairman of the Tajik Potrebsoyuz, nominated by the Potrebsoyuz Board;

At 20 December meetings:

Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, nominated by the DOSAAF Central Committee Presidium;
Yu.F. Solovyev, first secretary of Leningrad CPSU Gorkom, nominated by the Leningrad city party organization;
Colonel General A.S. Zheltov, chairman of the Soviet Committee of War Veterans, nominated by that committee;
M.K. Rukmane, first secretary of the Latvian Komsomol Central Committee, nominated by the Latvian Komsomol;
L.G. Kletskov, first secretary of the Grodno Belorussian Communist Party Obkom, nominated by the Grodno Oblast party organization;
T.I. Mosashvili, chairman of the Georgian republican trade unions council, nominated by the council's presidium.

'NO TRIFLES' IN PREPARATIONS FOR ELECTIONS

PM201157 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Dec 83 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Toward the Elections"]

[Text] The decree on elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet has been published. On 4 March 1984 Soviet people will go to the polls to cast their votes for those in whom they have decided to express their high confidence.

The USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th convocation, has been working at a time full of very important political events. The 26th CPSU Congress, which defined the paths of our country's economic and social development for the 11th 5-Year Plan and the period through 1990, was held in 1981. The USSR Food Program was adopted and began to be implemented. The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums directed Soviet people toward more productive labor and the strengthening of discipline, organization, and order. The celebration of the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation development into a mighty demonstration of the Soviet peoples' friendship and the close cohesion of all nations and ethnic groups around their dear party.

The supreme organ of state power has adopted a whole series of laws, resolutions, and other acts aimed at implementing the Communist Party's policy in the sphere of internal life and the further enhancement of the people's well-being.

There have never been cloudless skies over our planet. But storm clouds have now gathered more densely than ever before. The American aggressors have begun deploying lethal missiles on the European Continent. In this connection the statement of Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which is warmly supported by the entire Soviet people and by honest people in all countries and continents, has resounded calmly, weightily, and firmly. The USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th convocation, and the CPSU Central Committee issued an appeal to the world's parliaments, governments, political parties, and peoples, calling for peace on earth and demanding that the imperialist aggressors be curbed. During personal contacts with other countries' parliamentarians deputies of the supreme organ of power and Supreme Soviet delegations in the international arena have consistently defended the idea of peaceful coexistence among states and exposed the aspirations of aggressive circles of the United States and its allies.

The soviets -- from the village soviet to the USSR Supreme Soviet -- constitute a unified system of power that is close to working people and intelligible and accessible to them. The USSR Constitution and the electoral laws adopted on its basis ensure fair social and national representation on organs of power. We do not require wealth, or ties, or a politician's cunning to obtain the mandate vested in a soviet deputy. Only honest labor, devotion to the great cause of communism, and respect for people open the doors to the "corridors of power" for any person. Precisely this is the profound, genuine democratism of our elections -- not ostentatious, superficial democratism. We know that the Soviet electoral system is subjected to attacks that are as regular as they are fruitless by anti-Soviets and by bourgeois propagandists. And yet truth is verified not in words but in facts. And the facts are these: Of the 1,500 deputies in both chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet elected in 1979 there were 522 workers and 244 kolkhoz members; that is, those who directly tend a machine tool or work in the fields make up more than half of the composition of the supreme organ of state power in the land of the soviets. But there is not a single worker in the U.S. Congress.

It is not pompous ballyhoo or ostentatious playing at "democratism" but businesslike efficiency and concentration on unresolved problems that are characteristic of election campaigns in our country. These elections will take place at a crucial stage of the struggle to implement the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and the 11th 5-Year Plan. The preparations for them constitute a review of the activities of soviets at all levels and of the work of enterprises, organizations, consumer and trade services, and cultural establishments. And, of course, a check on how the mandates given by the voters to their deputy before the last election have been fulfilled. Work with voters' mandates is governed by a special state act adopted by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. It is not simply a wish expressed. A mandate adopted for execution is backed by the inclusion of the relevant work in the plan, and means and materials are allocated to its implementation. Therefore, everything adopted as a mandate must be implemented.

Elections are a major political event in the life of the country and are of great significance for the further development of socialist democracy and for the activities of all soviets. And work during the election campaign must be conducted under the sign of an intensified struggle to enhance the initiative of the masses, of the development of the socialist competition, and of the strengthening of labor discipline.

The efforts of agitators and agitation collectives must be concentrated on this. The fulfillment of production plans and contractual deliveries, the wintering of livestock, preparations for the spring sowing, consumer goods production, the organization of working people's relaxation -- all this must be seen as of paramount importance in mass political work.

Elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet, it was emphasized at the CPSU Central Committee Politburo session, must be a review of the activities of soviets and all state organs. The Politburo pointed to the need to create all the conditions to ensure that the work of state organs and the fulfillment of voters' mandates are evaluated critically at election meetings, that difficulties and shortcomings are brought to light, that measures are envisaged to eliminate them, and that a careful, attentive attitude toward citizens' proposals, remarks, and statements, is ensured.

There are diverse forms of election work. In no circumstances must it be over-organized or confined to a formal framework. Everything that troubles and concerns working people must be made a topic of discussion and have real measures taken on it. This will be the very best form of agitation -- agitation by deed.

As is known, this campaign passes through a number of stages -- from the formation of districts to the nomination of candidates, their meetings with the voters, and, finally, the voting. Each stage of the election campaign is governed by law. And it must not be thought that one of them is more important, while another is less important. There are no trifles in the preparations for the elections and no "purely technical" work. Everything here has political meaning, and everything must ensure the Soviet person's right to participate directly in forming the supreme organ of Soviet power.

From the very first day local soviet ispolkoms, the electoral commissions -- when they start work -- and labor collectives' social organizations must ensure the efficient implementation of all election measures. And not treat this in a formal manner. It is not enough merely to "switch on the lights of the agitation centers." The meetings, talks, open letter days, and question-and-answer evenings that are held there must be substantive, interesting, and attractive to people. Voters will undoubtedly be interested not only in general political issues and international problems but also in the state of affairs in their own city, village, microregion, city district, or street. These specific questions must not go unanswered. In short, mass agitation work in the election campaign must organically combine scale with concreteness.

Our country looks confidently to the future, and Soviet people employed in peaceful creative labor are closely rallied around the Communist Party. The preparations for the USSR Supreme Soviet elections will undoubtedly be marked by new successes in the struggle to implement the party's plans and the great ideals of communism.

IMPORTANCE OF NATIONALITIES POLICY UNDERSCORED

PM201041 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Dec 83 First Edition pp 2-3

[Candidate of Philosophical Sciences N. Tarasenko article under the rubric "Questions of Theory": "the Implementation of the Leninist Principles of the Nationalities Policy"]

[Text] With the Great October victory our country's peoples rose to independent creativity, united in a union-state, and emerged onto the wide road of close cooperation, fraternal friendship, and socioeconomic and spiritual progress.

The steady, onward development of the multinational land of the soviets constantly sets our party and the USSR's peoples new tasks and problems. The CPSU approaches their resolution in full possession of Marxist-Leninist teaching and the historical experience accumulated, creatively enriches the Leninist principles of the nationalities policy, which have been verified in practice, and implements them with regard to the increasing complexity and scale of the tasks of communist building and the special features of the present international situation.

Defining the chief questions of the new version of the party program, Comrade Yu.V. Andropov pointed out at the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum: "...The improvement of developed socialism must without fail include a well thought-out, scientifically substantiated nationalities policy. It is based on the principles bequeathed to us by Lenin: full equality of rights among all the country's nations and ethnic groups, their free development within the framework of a fraternal alliance, and an unswerving policy of drawing them together. The implementation of this policy demands and will continue to demand the consistent education of all Soviet people in the spirit of socialist internationalism and profound awareness of the common interests of all the Soviet Union's peoples."

With the distance of time -- from December 1922 to the present day -- and in light of historical experience the lasting significance of socialist federation for uniting all the Soviet nations and ethnic groups in a single family is more clearly visible. The foundations of the new type of their relations and fraternal friendship were laid back at the dawn of Soviet power, which proclaimed the nations' right to self-determination even as far as seceding and forming independent states. This Leninist principle, which is the linchpin of our party's nationalities policy, certainly did not imply their isolation or compulsory separation. On the contrary, it became the ideological and political basis of the voluntary cohesion of all the Soviet peoples in the struggle to build a new society.

Being internationalist in terms of ideology, policy, and structure, the Communist Party set the task of creating a large multinational state, but, as Lenin pointed out, "on a truly democratic, truly internationalist basis, which is INCONCEIVABLE [published in boldface] without freedom to secede" ("Complete Collected Works," Vol 27, p 68). Flexible and diverse forms of national statehood -- common in their essence -- took shape with regard to the peoples' historical ties, their fundamental interests, and the political situation.

All these forms and the creation of the unified USSR had as their sources the ideals of the rising class -- the working class, which, on coming to power, according to the words of F. Engels, eliminates "all grounds for national dissension," for it is "international by its very nature" and free from nationalist prejudice, and its entire "spiritual development and movement is essentially humanist and antinationalist" (K. Marx and F. Engels, "Works," Vol 22, p 420; Vol 2 p 590).

Built on the ideals of the working class and on the Leninist principles of unity of socialist federalism and democratic centralism, the union state become the reliable defender of the interests of all nations and ethnic groups and, at the same time, a barrier against manifestations of nationalism and chauvinism. V.I. Lenin wrote that, since the autocracy and the great Russian bourgeoisie did everything for the peoples' mutual alienation, this "mistrust must be dispelled with ACTIONS [published in boldface] and not with words" (Vol 34, p 379). And the Soviet state, unraveling the tangle of social and inter-nation antagonisms inherited from the czarist regime, firmly pursued a policy of reinformcing the peoples' political and legal rights with material and social means and creating a sound basis for their genuine sovereignty and flowering.

This task was resolved in the course of socialist building, in organic connection with the transformation of the social, class structure of society. As is known, incredible difficulties had to be overcome. The country's nations and ethnic groups were at very different stages of economic and cultural development. Some were able to rely on the strength and energy of their own working class. Others relied on the assistance of industrial centers, above all of the Russian working class and the Russian people. With the victory of socialism, the liquidation of exploiter classes, and the transformation of all Soviet society into a society of working people the "peaceful cohabitation" of the Soviet nations and ethnic groups grew into genuine friendship.

Our country's entry upon the stage of mature socialism also determined the special features of modern inter-nation relations. They are changing qualitatively and being improved in indissoluble connection with the strengthening of a new social and international community of people -- the Soviet people. Being a very important sign of the organic integrity of mature socialism, it is the highest expression of the processes of internationalization in the USSR.

Even before the October Revolution Lenin revealed the three chief aspects that must determine the people's strong unity under socialism: the penetration of internationalim into all spheres of social relations and into citizens' individual awareness, and their close cooperation in the interests of the motherland's progress. Of course, the friendship of the USSR's peoples, which took shape in the struggle against the vestiges of the exploiter classes and in the maelstorm of the first giant construction projects and was tempered in the crucible of the Great Patriotic War and in postwar economic and cultural builidng, and the unity of the USSR's nations, which became a reality under the conditions of mature socialism, on the road to communism, are organically interconnected by common aims, by Marxist-Leninist ideolgoy, and by a common socio-economic base. The Great Russian people, who have won profound respect and authority through their revolutionary services, their selflessness in struggle and in labor, and their sincere generosity, rightly were and still are the backbone of the fraternal relations of all our country's nations and ethnic groups.

There was a time when the people's friendship was chiefly underpinned by the political awareness of their progressive representatives, above all the workers headed by the communists. Now, being one of the chief foundations of the development of the historic new community of people and a very important factor in strengthening the unity of nations and ethnic groups, it is underprinned by the internationalist traditions of the broad masses and a sound material base.

Our entire reality attests that every republic's sovereignty ensured, above all, by the USSR's growing economic might and by the strengthening of the entire socialist federation. With the economy's transformation into a unified national economic complex the state has acquired considerably greater freedom of movement in concentrating resources and means on the most important sectors of communist building. The possibility of better combining all-union interests with the requirements and needs of republics has increased.

V.I. Lenin once pointed out that the party "must regard as of paramount importance in the nationalities question not abstract or formal principles but...precise regard for the specific historical and, above all, the economic situation..."(Vol 41 p 162). The documents of the 26th CPSU Congress and of subsequent plenums of the party's Central Committee show that the Leninist nationalities policy principles are being implemented in accordance with the main directions of improving mature socialism. This demands the concentration of all the people's efforts on decisive sectors of the creation of communism's material and technical base, the buildup of each republic's potential, and its rational inclusion in the all-union potential.

The strengthening of the unified economic organism, the retooling of the national economy, its transfer to the path of intensification, the improvement of management, the more harmonious combination of centralized plan leadership with local initiative, the implementation of programs for the comprehensive opening up of entire regions, the creation of agro-industrial associations -- all this, by broadening and deepening ties among the nations and ethnic groups, is of the greatest benefit to each one of them and to the union state.

The unification of the main and radical interests of the USSR's peoples in the name of the great goal is a powerful factor in their internationalist unity. It is intensified by enhancing the party's leading role in communist building, developing the political system of mature socialism, deepening the Soviet democracy, which ensures the broad participation of working people of all nationalities in the administration of the state and in the process of establishing the classless structure of society and of every nation, and consolidating the alliance of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, and the people's intelligentsia under the leading role of the working class. Its social merits and moral-psychological qualities have become "inscribed" in the life of all the USSR's nations and ethnic groups, helping to assert the international in the national.

As an inalienable feature of socialist social relations, as one of the primary sources of the emergence and strengthening of the new historical community, and as its driving force, the friendship of the peoples has also been reflected in the spiritual sphere. Soviet culture -- internationalist in spirit, rich in the diversity of national forms, unified in terms of ideological content, and expressing the interests and the long-term aims of our entire people -- is developing rapidly. Of course, its burgeoning has nothing in common with the leveling of national cultures or with making them conform to a common standard, for international, according to V.I. Lenin's idea, does not mean nonnational.

By assimilating everything that is valuable in the creative experience of the other Soviet peoples, each national culture becomes more meaningful and generates growing interest in its achievements and traditions among our country's citizens, regardless of their national affiliation or place of residence, becoming closer, more accessible, and more understandable to them. The creative energies of USSR peoples grow and manifest themselves more strongly. Adn this is largely thanks to the fact that traditional forms develop and new ones emerge for cultural interaction and the excnange of spiritual values.

Let us mention as examples the week-long and 10-day celegrations of fraternal literatures and arts, the movie and music festivals, art exhibitions, performance tours by creative collectives, the growing number of literary translations, and the staging in the theaters of different republic of works by playwrights and composers from fraternal peoples.

The internationalist nature of spiritual works is being affirmed and the alignment of national cultures is progressing more intensively in our times, now that people in all republics receive an approximately identical standard of education and 82 percent of USSR citizens are fluent in Russian, the language of friendship and brotherhood.

The years of experience of the Soviet multinational state proves that the friendship between peoples is highly "sensitive" to changes in the spheres of class and national relations, economy, and culture. Regarding it as the most dynamic sociopolitical force, Lenin reminded us that the only correct attitude to the interests of nations will be the "creation of conditions which preclude any posibility of conflict on this ground" (Vol 45, p 240).

It is well known that the antagonisms between classes and nations in our society have been overcome. Nevertheless, the changes in people's social psychology are progressing more slowly. Some citizens retain prejudices of a nationalist nature; at times we come across manifestations of national conceit and arrogance, parochialism, departmentalism, and nepotism.

Resolutely condemning such phenomena, our party is doing everything to ensure that each person appreciates that the national interests of any people will be best observed when the interests of the USSR are observed everywhere and always.

Now that the tasks of communist building are large and it is important to ensure the greatest possible contribution by each republic to the implementation of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and the 11th 5-Year Plan, there is a growing need to develop the comprehensive mutual relations among the peoples that ensure the channeling of their constructive efforts in a single stream. The strengthening of the peoples' friendship is an "ongoing" [skvoznoy] problem. It has been at the focus of party and state attention at all stages of building the new society.

It would, however, be incorrect to fail to take into account the specific features of this task's solution under present conditions, when the interests of republics are intertwined increasingly closely, when they have greater need of deepening division of labor and more rational distribution of production forces, and when interregional migration is on the increase together with the mobility of Soviet citizens and multinational collectives are growing (suffice it to say that in Kazakhstan alone, during the time when the virgin lands were opened up, the number of new settlers exceeded one million). This makes it obvious that the 1985 sample social and demographic survey of the republics' populations and the development of plans, on the basis of that survey's data, for the 12th 5-year period and for the longer term will be highly significant, especially for improving the regulation of national mutual relations within the country.

The creation of a truly internationalist climate in all links of public life in the republics is one of the important and necessary conditions for strengthening the bonds of friendship and for nurturing the feeling of a united family. Such a climate, which ensures and turns into a habit the unconditional observance of the principles of national equality in relations between all citizens, develops mutual assistance and socialist comradeship and promotes the priority of all-state and all-people's interests.

Even the slightest violation of these principles in, say, cadres policy or the rights of a republic's nationalities by the official representatives in its party and state organs is impermissible, because it may give rise to suspicion or mistrust among some people, especially among representatives of smaller peoples who, owing to their historic fate are, in Lenin's words, highly sensitive "to the sense of equality and to breaches of this equality..." (Vol 45, p 360).

In one word, the minds of our society's members reflect the entire complex mosaic of economic, sociopolitical, ideological, moral, psychological, and everyday conditions of life. The socialist way of life objectively affects the development of a person's internationalist beliefs. But its potential for the development of friendship is not yet fully utilized by many of the country's collectives. It is well known that in our times the national self-awareness of peoples grows steadily in line with the onset of the, so to say, golden age in the life of all republics and the intensification of their economic and cultural progress. This is an objective process. It is, however, important to prevent natural pride in gains achieved from turning into national arrogance or conceit and from giving rise to the trends of isolation or a disrespectful attitude to other nations or ethnic minorities.

In its struggle against all phenomena contrary to the standards of Soviet community life and the principles of fraternal friendship, the CPSU attaches special significance to raising the standards of inter-nation intercourse. The main path toward it leads through every person's awareness of his Soviet primogeniture and his belonging to a united community, through nurturing in national mentalities the very characteristics which, in Lenin's definition, are particularly needed to develop relations of friendship and cooperation among peoples (see Vol 48, p 234).

Lenin taught that relations between people of different nationalities should be organized tactfully; he appealed against the insulting of citizens' national feelings "even by negligence, even as a joke" (Vol 45, p 360); he demanded that a worker's merit should be evaluated by the results of his labor, by his real deeds and services, and that all kinds of negative phenomena in the life of the USSR peoples be resolutely extirpated.

Everything is important in the development of healthy inter-nation relations between Soviet citizens and in the consolidation of their community -- a correct attitude to the language of any nation or ethnic minority and the monuments of their past, and the treatment of historical events from class positions, and the use of internationalist standards in measuring today's contribution to the development of the country's economy and culture, and, let us say, the manifestation of concern to stick to time schedules and maintain the quality of interrepublican deliveries.

Now that imperialist circles are exacerbating the international situation and have launched psychological warfare against the USSR and the other socialist countries, growing significance attaches to the contribution by every Soviet citizen, by each nation and ethnic minority, to strengthening our society's sociopolitical and ideological unity.

Embodying the Leninist principles of the nationalities policy and proletarian, socialist internationalism, the USSR is the standard-bearer in the struggle for friendship between peoples all over the world and lasting peace on earth.

ARMENIAN SUPREME SOVIET TO CONVENE 30 DEC

GF191312 Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 7 Dec 83 p 1

[Decree issued by the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on the convocation of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR]

[Text] The Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees that the eighth session of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet of the 10th convocation will be held on 30 December 1983 in Yerevan City.

[Signed] B. Sarkisov, chairman of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; M. Bakhchinyan, secretary of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, 6 December 1983, Yerevan City

AZERBAIJAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM HELD 8 DEC

PM161016 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 9 Dec 83 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Information Report on the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] A routine Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee plenum was held 8 December.

The plenum discussed the Azerbaijan party organization's tasks in fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Measures To Accelerate Scientific and Technical Progress in the National Economy".

A report was delivered by K.M. Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee.

Taking part in the debate on the report were Comrades F.E. Musayev, first secretary of the Baku party gorkom; B.S. Kevorkov, first secretary of the Nagorno-Karabakh party obkom; A.M. Golubev, second secretary of the Nakhichevan party obkom; S.Sh. Mamedova, metal worker and fitter at the Baku Domestic Air Conditioner Plant, M.M. Ashurov, first secretary of the Khanlarskiy party raykom; G.B. Abdulayev, president of the Azerbaijan SSR Academy of Sciences: R.A. Bagirli, first secretary of the Kirobad party gorkom; N.M. Aliyev, Azerbaijan SSR minister of the oil refining and petrochemical industry; D.T. Guseynov, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Gosstroy; L.S. Veshcheva, industry; at the Organic Synthesis Production Association; R.M. Ismailov, chief of the Soyuzneftemash All-Union Industrial Association; K.G. Aliyev, Azerbaijan SSR minister of higher and secondary specialized education; and V.G. Sadykhli, chief of the Azerbaijan Civil Aviation Administration.

The concluding speech was delivered by Comrade K.M. Bagirov.

An appropriate resolution was adopted on the question under debate.

The plenum examined organizational questions.

Comrade S.Ch. Kasumova was elected secretary and bureau member of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee.

Comrade R.E. Mekhtiyev was elected secretary and bureau member of the Azerbiajan Communist Party Central Committee.

The plenum relieved Comrade F.E. Musayev, who had been elected first secretary of the Baku party committee of his duties as secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee and chief of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Construction and Municipal Services Section.

The plenum relieved Comrades V.A. Guseynov and A.V. Kovtunov of their duties as members of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau, and Comrade K.N. Ragimov from his duties as candidate member of the Central Committee Bureau.

The plenum transferred Comrade N.E. Mustafayev from candidate member to full member of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee.

Taking part in the plenum's work were Comrade A.I. Bulgak, CPSU Central Committee sector chief, and Comrade V.A. Georgiyev, CPSU Central Committee executive.

SHCHERBITSKIY ADDRESSES KRIVOY ROG CONFERENCE

AU161900 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 11 Dec 83 pp 1, 2

[RATAU report on speech by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, at the Krivoy Rog city party conference on 10 December -- passages in uppercase published in boldface]

[Text] Esteemed comrades: An important stage in the accountability and election campaign, the rayon and city party conferences, has come to an end today in the republic. The conferences have rigorously and in a business-like manner summed up the results of the work carried out to implement the 26th party congress decisions and to accomplish the 5-year tasks, critically analyzed the experience accumulated, and defined the ways of accomplishing the immediate tasks.

The reports made and the elections reflect the increased efficiency of party organizations, the strengthening cohesion of party ranks around the Leninist CPSU Central Committee, and the active support for our Leninist party's domestic and foreign policy by the communists and all working people.

In the present troubled times, when warmongerers are pushing the world along the path of an increasingly dangerous arms race, THE UKRAINE'S PEOPLE, LIKE ALL SOVIET PEOPLE, ARE UNANIMOUS IN THEIR APPROVAL OF THE STATEMENT MADE BY YU.V. ANDROPOV, GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE AND CHAIRMAN OF THE USSR SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM, AND OF ALL MEASURES TAKEN BY OUR STATE AND ITS ALLIES TO GUARANTEE THEIR SAFETY. IN ABIDING BY THE WILL OF OUR PEOPLE, YURIY VLADIMIROVICH EMPHASIZED, THE SOVIET LEADERSHIP WILL CONTINUE TO DO ITS UTMOST TO COUNTER THE THREAT OF WAR AND TO PRESERVE PEACE FOR THE PRESENT AND FUTURE GENERATIONS.

The substance of the present accountability and election campaign, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy said, has largely been determined by the fact that it is taking place one year after the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum. Having confirmed the continuity of the line in the field of domestic and foreign policy, the plenum steered the party towards more vigorous and dynamic work in order to accomplish the immediate and long-term talks for the all-round development of our society -- a society of developed socialism.

Today we have every reason to note positive results in strengthening organization and discipline in all fields, as pointed out at this conference, in raising the responsibility of cadres at all levels, in improving the style and methods of leadership and of national economic planning and management, and in intensifying the communist education of the working people.

In the current year, our country and each republic have made significant progress in all directions of economic and social development. This has been confirmed by data published in the press recently by the CSA. In the Ukraine, the rates of increasing production and labor productivity have considerably exceeded the rate for 1982 and the rates planned for 1983. A substantial increase has also been attained in the production of meat, milk, sugar beets, potatoes, and some other agricultural products. Compared with 1982, an increase has been made in capital investments and putting fixed assets into operation. The plans for housing construction are being fulfilled, and other social measures are being taken consistently.

It is highly important, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized, TO CONSOLIDATE THE IDEXES ATTAINED, TO FURTHER RAISE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY, AND TO SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETE THE 11TH 5-YEAR PLAN. FOR THIS PURPOSE, THE LINE OF INTENSIFYING PRODUCTION, ACCELERATING, SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL PROGRESS, AND IMPROVING THE STYLE AND METHODS OF LEADERSHIP MUST BE PURSUED WITH EVEN MORE PERSISTANCE.

At the same time, it is to be taken into account that in some sectors the lag behind the 5-year targets has still not been overcome. There are shortcomings in production and labor organization and in the field of applying scientific-technical achievements and advanced experience. Educational work is not being properly conducted everywhere, and shortcomings in the organization of socialist competitions have still not been eliminated. These are precisely the issues which are in the center of attention at accountability and election conferences.

They have also been treated in a principled, business-like way in the gorkom report and in the discussion. This was evidence that the gorkom and party activists were well aware of their responsibility for the accomplishment of tasks confronting your city party organization numbering 50,000 members.

And this responsibility is great indeed -- first of all for ensuring the highly effective performance of one of the republic's and the country's largest industrial complexes for meeting the country's needs in iron ore, metal, highly productive machines, and other production items.

As noted, in the period under review the gorkom and the city party organization as a whole have done a great deal. The 1983 plans for increasing production volume and labor productivity are being fulfilled. The value of above-plan production has reached R24.1 million. The Krivoy Rog Steel Plant has somewhat improved its work. Compared with 1982, pig iron and steel production has gone up. The plan for the production of rolled stock has been fulfilled. Capital repairs to blast furnace No 9 and blooming mill No 2 have been completed ahead of schedule.

The Krivoy Rog iron ore mining basin is a region of great projects of national importance. The value of fixed assets put into operation in the region in the current 5-year period has exceeded R1 billion. New capacities have been put into operation at the ore enriching combines, at the metallurgical, the cement, and the canning plants. The plans for house commissioning are being fulfilled, and nearly 900,000 square meters of housing space have been commissioned along with many facilities for cultural and service purposes.

The growing political and labor activity of the working people is an important result of the work performed by party organizations. Working in the city are a detachment of the workers class numbering 300,000, as well as tens of thousands of national economic specialists.

IN ACCOMPLISHING THE 5-YEAR TASKS, THE WORKERS CLASS AS OUR SOCIETY'S LEADING FORCE HAS STRIKINGLY DISPLAYED ITS REMARKABLE QUALITIES: ITS GOOD ORGANIZATION, SELFLESSNESS AND INNOVATION IN WORK AND THE WILLINGNESS TO ACCOMPLISH ANY TASK FOR THE MOTHERLAND. We have had the opportunity to see this while visiting the city's labor collectives. The disposition of the people is militant, and they are perfectly aware that to accomplish the 5-year tasks they still have to work hard and must make use of all reserves.

There is every reason to say that OUR PARTY'S CENTRAL COMMITTEE CAN CONFIDENTLY RELY ON THE KRIVBASSS WORKERS CLASS THAT HAS ALWAYS BEEN IN THE FIRST RANKS OF FIGHTERS FOR STRENGTHENING OUR STATE'S ECONOMIC AND DEFENSE POTENTIAL.

The innovation traditions of A.I. Semivolos, A.P. Podlyepa, A.S. Vysotskiy, and V.K. Mironenko are now being continued by the new generation of front-ranking production workers. These are: Socialist Labor Hero P.Ye. Gil, deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Socialist Labor Hero A.Ya. Solodukha, mining brigade leader. These are: G.M. Korobov, heavy-truck driver; I.I. Golubenko, steel smelter; Socialist Labor Hero I.S. Kravtsov, comprehensive brigade leader at the Krivoy Rog Sintering Construction Trust and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee member; and many others. New names are being added to the list of innovators and inventors in the city that now numbers more than 20,000.

We are confident that party, administrative, trade union, and Komsomol organizations will continue to carefully promote advanced workers, to spread their experience, and to enhance the patriotic movement "For the Engineer's Support to the Worker's Initiative."

While noting what has been done and while objectively assessing what has been achieved, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy continued, the conference delegates, as it is proper for communists, concentrated their attention on unresolved problems and shortcomings.

Unfortunately, there are still quite a few of them. The speakers noted with concern the lag behind the 5-year targets in a number of indexes, primarily in the production of metal, coke, and processed iron ore. This matter has also aroused concern in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and Government.

Certainly, such a state of affairs calls for immediate and effective steps on the part of the appropriate ministries and departments, and above all the USSR and Ukrainian Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, planning authorities, and oblast organizations. A number of problems have already been settled in the decisions adopted. Other questions set forth in the report and in the speeches will be examined by the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and Council of Ministries, and the necessary steps will be taken to settle them.

Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy then touched upon tasks requiring more attention from the gorkom, raykoms, basic party organizations, administrative organs, and economic leaders.

It should be admitted, he said, that the city is still a long way from having done the utmost to overcome the difficulties that have emerged in the Krivbass ore mining and metallurgical industry. And what we have in mind are primarily directions that are now the main and determinant ones: the further consolidation of production, technological and labor discipline; efforts to accelerate scientific-technical progress and, on the basis of this, to raise labor productivity. This also includes the intensified policy of saving fuel, energy, raw materials, and other resources.

Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy quoted some examples. At the Krivoy Rog Steel Plant, open-hearth and blast farnaces are exceeding the idle time planned, and this accounts for production losses running into hundreds of thousands of tons. But neither Comrade V.I. Nikitenko, chief engineer at the plant, nor Comrade I.I. Dyshlevich, chief of the blast furnace shop No 1, have taken effective steps to prevent the production losses.

As a result of the irresponsible attitude taken by some leaders, there are substantial shortcomings in the work of the enriching factory under the Novyy Krivoy Rog Ore Mining and Concentration Combine and in the coke and chemical plant. The directors of those enterprises, the party organization secretaries, and the trade union committee chairmen have thus far failed to do their best to make the enterprises work well and steadily.

Subject to criticism were party, trade union, Komsomol organizations, and economic leaders at the cement and mining combine, the Krivoy Rog Ferroconcrete Production Association, and the wool-spinning mill for shortcomings in fostering labor discipline. It was also noted that the rates of increasing labor productivity at a number of enterprises in the basin were below those planned for the current 5-year period. Under such conditions, the plans for adopting new equipment are not being fulfilled, and ore transportation equipment, recently replenished with heavy dump trucks and other highly productive mechanisms, is being used ineffectively.

Let us be frank, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized, the reason for this is, to a large extent, the inability or even the reluctance of individual leaders and specialists to find new, nonstandard ways to accomplish the tasks set, their inefficiency and lack of initiative. Unfortunately, this is not always being assessed on principle by party organizations, raykoms, and even the gorkom.

We all must pay much more attention to long-term development problems, particularly those involving the leading national economic branches.

While overcoming many difficulties collectives as large and leading in their respective branches as the All-Union Scientific Research and Planning Institute for the Mechanical Processing of Ferrous Metals, the Scientific Research Institute of Ore Mining, the All-Union Scientific Research and Planning Institute for Ore Mining Machinery, the Krivbass Planning Organization, as well as the Krivoy Rog Steel Plant, the Dzerzhinskiy Ore Mining Administration, and some other enterprises are accomplishing great and important tasks for technical progress in creating a reliable material base for ferrous metallurgy.

However, there are a number of problems that must be settled and coordinated by the republics' and union organs. Of course, there are questions -- and you know them perfectly well -- that should attract more attention of city and oblast organizations.

PRACTICE HAS CONVINCINGLY PROVED THAT THE MOST EFFECTIVE WAY TO INTENSIFY PRODUCTION IS TO RECONSTRUCT AND TO MODERNIZE ON SCHEDULE MACHINE UNITS WITHOUT DECREASING PRODUCTION OUTPUT. As is known, this Krivoy Rog practice has been approved by the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee. However, this work has not produced adequate returns everywhere. In the past 3 years many millions of rubles have been allocated for the capital repair of fixed assets in the Krivbass ferrous metallurgy alone. But the qualitative performance indexes of major machine units at a number of enterprises are improving too slowly. The reason for this is mainly the fact that during capital repairs next to nothing is being done to modernize equipment. To raise production output and labor productivity, it is also essential to employ production capacities fully and on schedule as well as to raise the performance share of excavators, drilling machines, locomotives and other equipment. We must also review questions pertaining to the setting of labor norms. At the Novyy Krivoy Rog Mining and Concentration Combine, for example, most workers are overfulfilling their norms, but the combine is falling short of the plan for labor productivity. Such a situation is inadmissible. The following conclusion is to be drawn from what has been said: THE GORKOM MUST MAKE ECONOMIC LEADERS, SPECIALISTS, AND PARTY ORGANIZATIONS WELL AWARE OF THE WAY THE PRODUCTION, SCIENTIFIC, AND CADRE POTENTIAL IS ENGAGED, MUST FOSTER AMONG CADRES AT EACH LEVEL A CREATIVE ATTITUDE TO THE MATTER AT HAND, MUST VIGOROUSLY ENHANCE GOOD INITIATIVES, AND MUST SPREAD ADVANCED EXPERIENCE.

Important features of our society's development at the present stage, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized, are THE CONSTANT ATTENTION PAID BY THE PARTY TO THE ACCOMPLISHMENT OF ALL TASKS LINKED WITH IMPROVING LABOR AND LIVING CONDITIONS FOR OUR PEOPLE, AND THE INCREASINGLY MARKED PURPOSEFULNESS OF THE PLANS FOR ECONOMIC CONSTRUCTION. In this respect, a great deal is being done in the city. Most ore mining and metallurgical enterprises have been provided with new service blocks, comfortable rest rooms, and so forth. Working conditions for construction workers are improving, and practically all of those workers have been provided with hot food at work.

The outward appearance of Krivoy Rog has to a large extent changed for the better. The city has become distinctly nicer. In the current 5-year period alone, nearly R80 million have already been allocated for the protection of nature, and this has improved the state of water resources and the air.

However, some important tasks are being accomplished in the city in a way falling short of the present requirements and the existing possibilities. For example, no service block has been built at the Jubilee Mine belonging to the 20th Party Congress Mining Administration, although that mine was put into operation in 1980. The state of some service facilities in the city is unsatisfactory. At the same time, funds assigned for these purposes have not been fully spent. More attention must be paid to the quality of construction, particularly of houses.

We all know perfectly well, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy said, that when a family lives in a well built and comfortable apartment, when city transport works smoothly, the streets are clean and safe, and services are good everywhere, the mood of people is undoubtedly good. And this shows without fail in the results of labor. To provide all this is the duty of local soviets, their executive committees, services, and enterprise managers. Party committees must be more demanding with concrete functionaries directly responsible for this or that sector.

As you can see, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy said, the city party organization has been confronted with responsible tasks in many fields. It is impossible to fulfill them without further INTENSIFYING ORGANIZATIONAL AND POLITICAL WORK, WITHOUT IMPROVING THE STYLE AND METHODS OF PARTY LEADERSHIP, AND WITHOUT RAISING THE ROLE OF GORKOMS AND RAYKOMS AS ORGANS OF POLITICAL GUIDANCE.

What does the party committee need to do in this respect? FIRST OF ALL, it must keep in the field of vision THE CRUCIAL TASKS FOR DEVELOPING THE ECONOMY AND FOR RAISING THE PEOPLE'S LIVING STANDARDS. AND IT MUST KEEP AN EYE ON THE COMPLEX OF IDEOEDUCATIONAL TASKS, AND CERTAINLY ON THE WORK OF PARTY ORGANIZATIONS. The CPSU and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee attach much importance to this point.

Before the accountability and election campaign was launched, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee found it necessary to take a number of additional steps in order to improve the work of party raykoms and gorkoms. A number of sectors in party, administrative, trade union, and komsomol work had to be reinforced.

While speaking about improvements in the style of party work, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary emphasized that it was very necessary to resolutely eliminate all practices of substituting party committees for administrative and economic bodies, and to deal significantly better with the questions of organizational and ideological work. The result of substituting practices and petty tutelage is that party committees, to the detriment of their basic duties and direct commitments, engage in matters that are in the realm of administrative or economic bodies. The substituting practice lowers the responsibility of functionaries and helps them shift state administrative and economic problems onto party organs. This practice must be resolutely given up.

NEXT POINT. One of important functions borne by party committees is TO PAY CONSTANT ATTENTION TO THE SELECTION, DISTRIBUTION, AND EDUCATION OF CADRES, AND TO CONSISTENTLY AND STRICTLY APPLY THE LENINIST PRINCIPLES OF CADRE POLICY. This was well pointed out by the reporter and the speakers.

We proceed from the point of view that, in addition to political maturity and political reliability, in addition to a blameless morality and prestige among communists and working people, each leader must possess high competence in the sector entrusted to him. Inactive, careless, and indifferent functionaries deprived of confidence and prestige in the collective, functionaries who even abuse their status for their own benefit, must not be tolerated in leading positions. In this respect, our position must be firm, principled, and uncompromising, because at this point excessive tolerance is very harmful.

Following the report made by the Krivoy Rog Gorkom to the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee in 1981, in the opinion of the comrades who analyzed the gorkom's work, positive changes have taken place in the style of both the gorkom and many raykoms. But the control and the organization of the implementation of the decisions adopted remain weak.

CONTROL IS A POWERFUL MEANS FOR PARTY COMMITTEES IN THE PURSUIT OF PARTY POLICY. BUT CONTROL IS ONLY EFFECTIVE WHEN IT IS NOT EXERTED ON A PRO FORMA BASIS AND WHEN IT IS NOT LIMITED TO STATING FACTS AND TO REGISTERING SHORTCOMINGS. When a gorkom or a raykom has found the work of some party organization to be unsatisfactory, it must systematically and in a qualified way help it; it must make it active and efficient.

Certainly, in all problems concerning the life of such a large industrial center as Krivoy Rog do not need to be settled by the gorkom alone. In the city there are seven raykoms and eight party committees with raykom status. This is an enormous force, and one can attain significantly better results in reliance on it. Attesting to this is the work, for example, of the southern mining and concentration combine and of Zhovtnevvy Raykom. At the same time some party commictees, in particular Dzerzhinskiy Raykom and the party committee at the Novvy Krivoy Rog Mining and Concentration Combine, are displaying too little initiative and frequently acting only on instructions from above. This must be remedied.

In our entire organizational and political work, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy said, we must fully keep in mind the complexity and -- frankly speaking -- the unprecedented aggravation of the international situation. Responsibility for this falls on the U.S. Government. It is also shared by those NATO countries who have agreed to accept American missiles.

It is also to be borne in mind that, in addition to pressure on our country, the adversary is seeking to affect -- of course, to his own advantage -- the consciousness of the Soviet people, and this was noted by the comrades who spoke today. He is trying to confuse, to corrupt in various ways, and to undermine the monolithic unity of our society by means of instigating appeals, lies and slanders.

Under such conditions, we must primarily take ourselves in hand in all respects, must work better, and must do the utmost to strengthen our motherland's economic and defense potential. Constant attention is to be paid to the class tempering of our people, particularly the young ones, and to their education in the spirit of constant readiness for the defense of the fatherland. We must continue to persistently strengthen the ideopolitical unity of our society, and must intensify the struggle against phenomena that are alien to socialism and against any ideological deviations.

At the end Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy said:

It is known that the success of any issue eventually depends on consciousness, initiative, and conscientiousness shown in the work performed by each Soviet man, first of all the communist, in his sector.

Allow me, esteemed comrades, to wish the communists and all working people of industrial Krivbass great successes in accomplishing tasks set by the 26th Congress of our Leninist party and by CPSU Central Committee plenums, and to express the firm confidence that these tasks will be accomplished with credit.

(COMRADE V.V. SHCHERBITSKIY'S SPEECH WAS LISTENED TO WITH GREAT ATTENTION AND WAS REPEATEDLY INTERRUPTED WITH APPLAUSE).

SHEVARDNADZE ATTENDS STOCKRAISING CONFERENCE

PM181851 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 6 Dec 83 p 1

[GRUZINFORM report: "Stockraising Is a Sector of Special Concern"]

[Excerpts] The state of stockraising and the prospects for the sector's development in Signakhskiy Rayon were discussed at a 3 December conference.

Taking part in its work were E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee; D.I. Patiashvili, secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee; G.D. Mgeladze, chairman of the republic State Committee for Agricultural Production; and leaders of republic organizations, the party-economic aktiv, and the rayon's front-ranking stockraisers.

In summing up the results of the conference, Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze stressed that the rayon has every possibility of increasing the production of livestock products. The state has invested sizable resources in preparing pasture land and feed land. However, the returns so far are very low. They must be increased, and work must be purposeful and persistent.

Stockraising is one of the most labor-intensive and complex agricultural sectors. Everything is important here -- from the herd's breed composition to the timetable and periodicity of animal feeding. Therefore, all the interested republic organizations and scientific institutions must be involved in developing the sector, and precise and realistic plans for each farm and complex must be elaborated and unconditionally implemented.

Feed production and rational feed use are of great -- you might say decisive -- importance in developing stockraising. The situation in the rayon this year is encouraging -- an unprecedented amount of feed has been procured here, and the rayon emerged as a winner in the republic socialist competition. This gives every reason to hope that the rayon's stockraisers will get through this winter without losses.

The conference participants gave the assurance that the rayon stockraisers are responding with specific deeds to the Communist Party's concern for rural workers and are doing everything to unconditionally fulfill the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the Food Program.

SHEVARDNADZE CALLS FOR ORGANIZING NEW YEAR TRADE

PM172015 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 9 Dec 83 p 1

[GRUZINFORM report: "New Year Trade Needs a High Degree of Organization"]

[Excerpts] Questions of organizing new year trade were discussed at a Georgian Communist Party Central Committee conference on 7 December. Party, soviet, and economic workers and leaders of republic ministries and departments were invited to attend.

Summing up the conference's results, E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politubro and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, stressed that party, soviet, and economic organs have undertaken a number of decisive measures to ensure that the funds allocated to the republic for food and industrial goods are fully assimilated and to provide working people with everything needed. This has been greatlyhelped by the implementation of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum decisions.

We have every opportunity for carrying out New Year trade to a high standard. All that is needed is to organize matters in such a way as to ensure that there is no disruption in the prompt supply of goods and products to the stores, especially since the republic is already receiving many types of products at a preferential rate. It was decided to begin the New Year trade on 15 December so as to avoid waiting lines in stores where people waste a lot of time.

The sale of meat, including beef, to the republic's entire population will be considerably increased and meat will be obtainable in the stores from 10 December. Leaders of party organs must meet more often with trade workers and explain their tasks to them, must take care to improve the standard of customer service, and, in conjunction with the public, must combat all violations in the trade sphere.

Greater attention should be paid to kolkhoz markets and to studying the conditions created there both for kolkhoz members themselves and for customers, and speculation there should be eliminated ruthlessly. The republic's rayon organs have already taken the necessary measures and have created all the conditions for farms and rural workers to supply surplus agricultural produce to city kolkhoz markets.

The New Year holiday is not limited to New Year trade alone. The New Year also means traditional New Year's trees. It is necessary to ensure that the happy holiday time remains fixed in children's memories for a long time and to invite our masters of culture -- leading artistes and skilled collectives -- to take part in it. It is also necessary to devise a cultural program for the winter school vacation. The republic's trade union and Komsomol organizations must participate actively in this.

Participating in the conference's work were Comrades G.D. Gabunya, D.I. Patiashvili, and S.Ye. Khabeishvili, and Georgian Communist Party Central Committee section chiefs A.I. Kavsadze and L.I. Mgaloblishvili.

ANDROPOV SIGNS FILM DIRECTOR'S OBITUARY

LD191818 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1628 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] Moscow, 19 Dec (TASS) -- Soviet culture has suffered a heavy loss. The outstanding Soviet film director, USSR People's Artist Grigoriy Aleksandrov, 81, has died after a serious illness.

Aleksandrov's creative activity began in 1921 in a workers' theatre, followed by work in cinematography. Under the leadership of Sergey Eisenstein, he participating in making the films "Stachka" ["Strike"], "The Battleship Potemkim," and "October," which laid the foundations of Soviet revolutionary cinematic arts.

Soviet and foreign viewers recognized Aleksandrov in the 1930's when they were presented with the film comedies "Veseliye Rebyata" ["Happy Lads"], "Circus," "Volga-Volga," and "The Bright Way."

The director's wide range of creative interests was reflected in pictures such as "Meeting on Elbe," "Spring," and "The Composer Glinka." Aleksandrov worked for many years on the revival of Soviet cinema classics, completing the film "Long Live Mexico" he had begun with Eisenstein.

In the obituary, which was signed by Yuriy Andropov and other leaders of the CPSU and Soviet state, as well as figures in the arts and culture, it notes that Aleksandrov's creativity was distinguished by lofty civic and party sense. His bright and optimistic works actively depict the Soviet way of life.

Aleksandrov's creative work was combined with vital public activity. He did great work for the Soviet Peace Committee, the Committee for International Lenin Prizes "to strengthen peace among peoples," in the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Links With Foreign Countries, and served as president of the USSR-Italy Society.

COSMOS-1514 BIOLOGICAL SATELLITE COMPLETES FLIGHT

LD210022 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 20 Dec 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The flight of the Cosmos-1514 biological satellite has been successfully completed. Correspondent A. Galkin reports:

The main passengers of the satellites were two little monkeys. This is how they looked in flight [camera shows monkeys during the space flight]. Over the whole 5 days, specialists of the Institute of Medico-Biological Problems received and processed information transmitted from orbit through telemetric channels on the state of the health of the space travelers, observing their behavior on television screens.

For space training, 18 3- and 4-year-old animals were selected from the Sukhomi nursery. The weight of each was about 4 kg. In the institute's laboratories, the little monkeys had transmitters put into them that registered the most subtle changes in their various systems. They were even spun around in a centrifuge to get them use to the forces occurring during take-off and landing, and at the final stage of training the little monkeys spent several days in an exact replica of the descent module, where all conditions of flight were reproduced, with the exception of -- of course -- weightlessness. Each one, just as in flight, was placed in a special capsule.

Can one say that this is a monkey space-suit?

[Begin recording of V.K. Golov, scientific worker, identified by caption, interviewed in front of the capsule] I would prefer to call it a one-room flat for an animal, supplied with the necessary conditions for maintaining an animal and at the same time taking in and giving a preliminary processing of all physiological information we receive from the monkey in flight. [end recording]

[Begin recording of Academician O.G. Gazenko identified by caption] Well, first and foremost, we are talking about the functions of the central nervous system and various sensory systems which ensure spatial orientation of the living organism on earth and in flight; the vestibule, the eye-movement system, muscular feelings, etc. This is the first group of questions being studied. The second part of the research is concentated on the condition of the cardio-vascular system, which always attracts our attention. And, finally, the third part of the research is the exchange of reactions in the organism, including in such an apparently conservative system as the bone system -- the exchange of calcium and a number of other very important parameters. [end recording]

Today, it is already well known that weightlessness does not cause irreversible consequences in living organisms. This has been proved by the whole history of manned flight, and the space experiment that has just ended, in which, we well as monkeys, the labatory rats, fish, and higher plants which we already know were studied, will help scientists more deeply penetrate the most hidden secrets of life.

MILITARY CHIEFS BRIEF JOURNALISTS ON 1984 TASKS

PM201153 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Dec 83 Second Edition p 5

[Unattributed report: "Military Journalists' Conference-Seminar"]

[Text] A conference-seminar has been held for KRASNAYA ZVEZDA permanent correspondents representing the newspaper in militarv districts, in groups of forces, in the fleets, and in the branches of the Armed Forces.

It discussed the results of the permanent correspondents' work in 1983 and the tasks for the new training year stemming from the decisions of the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums, the statements by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the demands made by the USSR defense minister and by the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

The conference-seminar participants were addressed by Chief Marshal of Artillery V.F. Tolubko, commander in chief of Strategic Rocket Forces and USSR deputy defense minister; Marshal of the Soviet Union V.I. Petrov, commander in chief of Ground Forces and USSR deputy defense minister; Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov, commander in chief of the Navy and USSR deputy defense minister for construction and billeting of troops; Marshal of Aviation A.N. Yefimov, first deputy commander in chief of the Air Force; and Colonel General of Artillery A.G. Smirnov, deputy commander in chief of Air Defense Forces for combat training.

A lecture on the international situation was delivered to the journalists by Doctor of Historical Sciences, Professor M.S. Kapitsa, USSR deputy foreign minister. The conference participants were told of the prospects for developing the Soviet economy by Honored Economist of the RSFSR A.B. Sarychev, chief of a USSR Gosplan subdepartment.

In his speech, Lieutenant General B.P. Utkin, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, described in detail the tasks of military journalists in the sphere of ideological and political education work stemming from the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum.

YEGOROV ON VETERANS' ROLE IN WORLD SITUATION

LD152126 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 15 Dec 83

[From the Vremya newscast; unidentified correspondent video interview with Fleet Admiral Georgiy Yegorov, DOSAAF Central Committee chairman -- date, place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Yegorov] The meeting of veterans of the Great Patriotic War of the Armed Forces with Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov, minister of defense, and the Main Political Directorate is, as it were, a continuation of the meeting at our party's Central Committee under Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov's leadership with veterans of the party, where the question of the maximum rapprochement of our veterans with the tasks being tackled by our Soviet people, and our young people in particular, was raised.

However, it seems to me that the work of veterans, taking into account our specific work in organizing the millions-strong DOSAAF society, should be more specific in the sense that, in attracting young people to mass defense work, we should think about what young people should be doing, and how they should be taught to conquer an enemy, what questions of courage and steadfastness should be revealed.

[Correspondent] Physical hardening...

[Yegorov] Physical hardening. It is these very high qualities that, in my view, will enable us to solve the task set by the minister of defense -- that is, to do everything to raise still more the defense might of our great Soviet homeland.

[Correspondent] How do you, as a naval commander, as a military specialist, assess the present international situation?

[Yegorov] This is not the first time that the imperialists have exacerbated the military situation as part of their activity. It was consistently carried out even right after the Great Patriotic War. There was blackmail over the atomic threat, the creation of various blocs, and surrounding the Soviet Union with military bases. I think that this should not affect the state of mind of our Soviet people. As a military man, I can say that all these threats of war should evoke in us a feeling of protest, and, naturally, a high state of readiness of our Armed Forced, and optimism on the part of our Soviet people that no intrigues of an enemy can place us in a difficult position.

I think that, under the wise leadership of the party and the Soviet Government, the Armed Forces will always be ready to deal a worthy rebuff to any aggressor.

SOURCES OF MILITARY-PATRIOTIC TRAINING ASSESSED

PM191708 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Dec 83 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "In Traditions of Heroism and Courage"]

[Excerpts] The Soviet people are resolving imposing tasks in the country's further sociopolitical and economic development and the improvement of the developed socialist society. The party is raising all its ideological work to the level of these tasks. Here the party considers the antagonism between the two diametrically opposed world outlooks and political courses, socialism and capitalism -- an antagonism unprecedented in the entire postwar period in terms of its intensiveness and keenness. There has been a sharp increase in the aggressiveness and keenness. There has been a sharp increase in the aggressiveness of extreme reactionary forces headed by U.S. imperialism. Having declared a "crusade" against communism, the ruling imperialist circles of the United States and its allies have launched frenzied preparation for a war against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

Under these conditions the party is paying tremendous attention to enhancing the organization and improving the quality and effectiveness of all work to educate Soviet people, including Army and Navy servicemen, in the spirit of communist ideals, in the spirit of patriotism and socialist internationalism, in the spirit of lofty, constant readiness for the heroic defense of the motherland and the gains of socialism against any encorachments by the imperialist aggressors. All means, forms, and methods of military-patriotic education are subordinated to this noble goal.

A militant detailed program for its practical implementation was supplied in the materials and decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum and the speech delivered by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov at his meeting with party veterans at the CPSU Central Committee, and also in the speech delivered by Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov at the meeting between the leadership of the USSR Defense Ministry and Soviet Armed Forces veterans.

The heroic history of the communist party and the Soviet people and their Armed Forces and their revolutionary, labor, and combat traditions are a powerful source of Soviet people's patriotic education. Knowledge of this history and these traditions and every contact with them generate in the Soviet serviceman a feeling of pride in the communist party, in his people, in his socialist fatherland, and in our valiant Armed Forces and prompt him to fulfill his martial duty selflessly.

The units and ships have accumulated a large amount of experience of personnel's military-patriotic education. In this work the commanders, political organs, and party and Komsomol organizations are making skillful use of the historical sketches and historical logbooks (journals) of units, ships and formations, and of exhibits of museums and rooms of combat glory. Mass forms of educational work, like evenings of combat glory, lessons in courage, and meetings with participants in the war and Armed Forces veterans have become widespread. With a view to the aktiv's military-patriotic education, notable, memorable dates and anniversaries of the Army and Navy, branches of the Armed Forces, categories of troops, and units and ships are also used.

The task is to make advanced experience of military-patriotic education the possession of all commanders, political organs, and party and Komsomol organizations. Broad opportunities for intensifying military-patriotic education are opened up by preparations for the 40th anniversary of the great victory over fascist Germany.

The showcases of the unrivalled exploit of our people and Army, the propaganda of the courage and mass heroism of Soviet people in the rear and at the front, and the explanation of the sources of the indestructible strength of the Soviet state and the deciding significance of the Communist Party's leading role are very important avenues in ideological work during preparation for the 40th anniversary of victory.

The present-day life and activity of the Soviet Armed Forces, like their entire history, are full of examples of heroism, valor, and courage. At exercises, during flights and sea cruises, at combat duty posts -- everywhere -- the Soviet serviceman shows himself to be the fitting heir to the glory of his fathers and grandfathers, the continuer of their heroic traditions. And this too must be put at the service of military-patriotic education.

The new training year is at its height among the troops. Socialist competition has been fully launched under the slogan "Be on guard, in a state of constant readiness to defend the gains of socialism!" Boundlessly devoted to communist ideals and closely rallied around the communist party, Soviet servicemen will continue selflessly to serve their socialist fatherland and reliably defend its freedom and security.